SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

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THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

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☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Now that the State contest is over, we re-publish below the Resolutions of the Baltimore Democratic Convention; and we invite to the principles therein laid down the attention and consideration of the people generally. Read them, Whigs, and then say if they are not thoroughly sound. General Pierce stands on this platform—he has endorsed the principles here presented, not because it was expected of him as a candidate, but because they meet the approval of his judgment, and there is no act or word of his life in conflict with any one of them:

"*Resolved*, That the American Democracy place their trust in the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world, as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to palsy the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposure too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved therefore, That entertaining these views, the Democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, coming together in a spirit of concord, of devotions to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declarations of principles avowed by them when, on former occasions, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages:

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power made therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer upon the general government the power to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements.

3. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such an assumption be just and expedient.

4. That justice and sound policy forbid the federal government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of any other, or to cherish the interest of one portion to the injury of another of our common country; that every citizen, and every section of the country, has a right to demand and insist on an equality of rights and privileges, and to complete and ample protection of persons and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government and for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions, and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people; and that the results of democratic legislation, in this and all other financial measures upon which issues have been made between the two political parties of the country, have demonstrated to practical and candid men of all parties, their soundness, safety and utility in all business pursuits.

7. That the separation of the moneys of the government from banking institutions is indispensible for the safety of the funds of the government and the rights of the people.

8. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned by the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

9. That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of every thing appertaining to their own affairs not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or take incipient steps in relation thereto are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences, and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and, therefore, the democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed, as to destroy or impair its efficacy.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the public lands ought to be sacredly applied to the national objects, specified in the constitution; and that we are opposed to any law for the distribution of such proceeds among the States, as alike inexpedient in policy, and repugnant to the constitution,

Resolved, That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power, by which he is enabled under restrictions and responsibilities, amply sufficient to guard the public interest, to suspend the passage of a bill whose merits cannot secure the approval of two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon, and which has saved the American people from the corrupt and tyrannical domination of the bank of the United States, and from a corrupting system of general internal improvements.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold the principles laid down in the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and in the report of Mr. Madison to the Virginia Legislature, in 1799; that it adopts those principles as constituting one of the main foundations of its political creed, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and intent.

Resolved, That the War with Mexico, upon all the principles of patriotism, and the law of nations, was a just and necessary war on our part, in which every American citizen should have shown himself on the side of his country, and neither morally nor physically, by word or deed, having given comfort or aid to the enemy.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the restoration of friendly relations with our sister republic of Mexico, and earnestly desire for her all the blessings and prosperity which we enjoy under Republican institutions; and we congratulate the American people, upon the results of that war, which have so manifestly justified the policy and conduct of the Democratic party, and insured to the United States "indemnity for the past and security for the future."

Resolved, That in view of the condition of popular institutions in the world, a high and sacred duty is devolved upon the Democratic party, of this country, as the party of the people, to uphold and maintain the right of every State, and thereby the Union of the States, and to sustain and advance among us, constitutional liberty, by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and by a vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises of the constitution, which are broad enough and strong enough to embrace and uphold the Union, as it is, the Union as it shall be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacities of this great and progressive people."

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.

We copy the following important correspondence from the last Washington Republic, a *Whig* paper:

"The accompanying correspondence will commend itself to public attention. It embraces a letter from General PIERCE, exculpating himself from the charges founded upon the published reports of his New Boston speech, and giving his own version of his position before the country on the slavery question:

To the Editor of the Republic:

DEAR SIR: On the appearance in your paper of a charge intended, if not calculated, seriously to impair and perchance to destroy the confidence of General Pierce's southern supporters in his soundness on the slavery question, I addressed him a letter, which, together, with his reply, I now ask you, as an act of justice to publish.

I make this request, presuming your object, like mine, to have been the discovery of the truth.

Very respectfully,

EDWIN DE LEON.

WASHINGTON, August 13, 1852.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed you will find an article, in which, as one of the editors of the *Southern Press*, of this city, I took issue with my colleague in advocacy of your claims to southern support for the Presidency. That action was predicated upon my belief of your entire soundness upon the slavery question. Within the last week a speech, purporting to have been delivered by you in January last, has been republished from two Democratic papers in your own State, (which are said now to support you.) On the truth or falsity of this, much depends. Neither those with whom I act, nor myself, can consent that any doubt should rest on a matter of such importance; but, placing full reliance on the fearless frankness of your character, on their behalf and my own, I respectfully ask of you whether that report, which your southern supporters believe to be without foundation as opposed to your previous course, is correct?

The peculiar position which I occupy must plead my apology for troubling you with this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN DE LEON.

General F. PIERCE, Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., July 23, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th instant. I much regret that any thing connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the *Southern Press*. I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the *Republic*. The pretended report is, and I presume was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but is so grossly and absurdly false as to render, in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the *Independent Democrat*, published in this place, and the *Democrat* published in Manchester—are thoroughly abolition journals; and have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a long time prior to the meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciation of what they have been pleased to term my pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions and the avowal of them have been everywhere the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties and dangers which so long brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement, and happiness, I have regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts. My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the *Era* for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been no attempt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sustained upon grounds satisfactory to my own mind. I am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here; and this weak and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered in any serious light.

I am daily in the receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of curious questions, upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character cannot be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or strength the herculean task would require. I may add, that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm principles and to present the leading issues upon which the canvass should be conducted.

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of individuals or associations, to incur the charge of arrogance to which any attempt to alter, amend, or enlarge it, would inevitably subject me.

Your letter is of an entirely different character. I seeks truth in relation to an alleged fact; it speaks of history, to which too searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate the estimate you seem to have of my character for directness; and I beg you to accept my thanks for your efforts to vindicate my claim to that trait, at least, before the public.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient servant,

FRANK. PIERCE.

EDWIN DE LEON, Esq., Washington, D. C."

Now that Gen. Pierce has come out and over his own hand given an unequivocal denial to the New Boston slander, we have a right to demand, with additional force, that those Whig papers—the Raleigh Register included—which have kept this charge standing in their columns against him, shall take it back, and admit thereby, of course, that they have done him gross injustice. Will they do it? Will they even publish his letter? Perhaps they will—perhaps not. We shall have more to say on this subject in our next.

A CARD.

THE Trustees of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE appear before the public with feelings of extreme diffidence and painful regret. While it would be meek indeed to bear without reply the imputations of personal malignity, yet it would be unjust to our Institution, whose sacred guardianship we hold—unjust to its friends, its Principal and ourselves, to suffer the matter to pass unnoticed. We allude to a most presumptuous Circular posted up in various Counties, bearing the venerated title of "Truth will prevail," and signed by A. W. Pearce.

Although Mr. Pearce did not write the article himself yet he alone is responsible for its contents. With regard to the *real author*, in charity we are bound to say that it was the absence of *facts*, which could permit an individual claiming the attributes of a gentleman to honor with his pen the gratuitous and liberal charges of ignorance and passion. But for the passable *garb* which introduces to strangers the unsightly mass, made up as it is of remarkable misstatements, ungenerous insinuations and pathetic appeals to "farmers" and "fathers," with an innocent air of plausibility about it, well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting, we should pass it by in silence.

It speaks of "the citizens of the neighborhood, who were generally acquainted with the circumstances." As "citizens," without attempting to fathom the motives which prompted the production, we would notice in a candid and even courteous manner its more prominent points, which we will designate by items.

Item 1st, reprehends the action of the Trustees, as denoted by their Resolutions of May 17th. We find it difficult to conceive wherein our language was equivocal. Being in full possession of the facts of the case, we *did disapprove* of the course of Mr. Pearce; we could not have "Resolved" otherwise, had he been our own brother. Having duly notified him of the meeting, we dismissed him from the Board, by a unanimous vote, all of the Trustees being present, excepting Dr. Sills and himself. We simply stated to the public as the ground of our action, that it was "on account of hostility to the School," forbearing an enumeration of instances, but in justice to the School, referring the disturbance to its proper source, and informing the numerous persons who visited it at the close of the term—numbering between one and two thousand—that the Examination, then but a short time distant, would be omitted. We made no "attack on the character of a private individual" as accused, but endeavored to perform our *duty*, independently, deliberately and conscientiously. But we regret that we are now *compelled* in justification of our course, to refer to *one instance* indicative of that hostility, which *alone* would have been sufficient cause for our action,—to wit: *the blockading of the Avenue leading to the Academy with fallen trees and other impediments*. This occurred at the *commencement* of the last term; yet we forbore any action against this attempt of Mr. Pearce to break up the School, though he had made himself legally and morally liable, regarding it as the ebullition of blinded passion, which, under wholesome counsel, would ultimately subside. Actuated by this spirit of forbearance, we retained him as a member of the Board until the enactment of the recent unparallelled events.

Item 2d, refers to the ante-natal history and birth of our School, as found in the following extract:

"When it was proposed to have a School in my neighborhood a few years ago, I was among the first to encourage it, which I did materially by giving the land on which the Academy was built, and furthermore by giving one hundred dollars to pay for the building of the Academy. After the Academy was completed, D. S. Richardson (the present "gentlemanly" Principal) was engaged to teach."

The information here given is unsupported by facts, which we give, however uninteresting, in order to show how readily the statements here made are classed in point of veracity with other parts of the Circular. "When it was proposed to have a School in our neighborhood a few years ago" the building was located on the "land" of Mr. Wm. D. Coppedge. This was in 1847, the time of its incorporation. Mr. Barlow, instead of Mr. Richardson, was "engaged to teach." In 1848, Mr. Richardson was obtained as our instructor. Until the present new building was completed, he taught in the one first erected, during which time Mr. Coppedge made an addition to it, similar to the first building, at his own expense. The present House was contracted for in 1850, and completed in 1851. In this, when finished, Mr. R. *continued* his duties. It was for this building that Mr. P. "gave one hundred dollars" (in work and timber). He also "gave the land" (100 yards square,) but when the Trustees asked for the fee simple right to the same, he refused it; and they were quite unconscious of this new donation, until so informed in the Circular.

Item 3d, relates to a brother of our Principal, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, who resides eight hundred miles from this place, and knows nothing of the attack upon his character. We consider this item of more importance than the rest, and consequently seize with avidity the opportunity now offered—one which we have long desired—to give to any interested, the plain, unvarnished *facts* of this case, by which error can, if disposed, correct itself. We quote as follows:

"A brother of the teacher came to our place—a minister fresh from one of the New England States, and had not been here long, before I was requested, as a Trustee, by one of the same, to give the Rev. Mr. Richardson an opportunity to preach to the slaves, one evening, in the Academy, which I reluctantly agreed to, after some hesitation, under the impression that it would not be repeated. But in this I was disappointed; *it was repeated*, and I was the FIRST who took any steps to stop such proceedings, which no doubt caused the ill-will of the teacher, his brother. I will here remark, that the Rev. Mr. Richardson did not sojourn very long in our neighborhood, after we stopped his proceedings with the slaves. Now, what farmer or owner of slaves in North Carolina would permit a preacher just from a Northern State, whose principles were unknown, to hold intercourse with his negroes during night, when perhaps none or a very few white persons were present? From this time, my *dealings* with the teacher were rather limited, and I could attribute it to nothing else but *my course* towards his brother's proceedings with the negroes."

No one can fail to observe the anxious spirit of misrepresentation pervading this extract. The artful insinuations, and ominous innuendos, often repeated and adroitly woven in with cunning appeals *'to the man'*, will, we doubt not, be duly appreciated by all whose judgments are guided by the unerring principles of justice and truth. We italicise the words, '*my dealing*' and '*my course*' above, by way of calling attention to the *peculiar logic* there indicated. But to the *facts* in the case—they are few and simple. In 1850, the Rev. Mr. Richardson, of New Hampshire, came to this State, with the avowed purpose of finding among us "a local habitation and a name;" intending, if advisable, to unite his interests with those of his brother in our Institute. That his principles were congenial with our own, we had the highest testimonials, supported by the *fact*, that several members of the family had resided in our State for *many years*, with whom some of us were well acquainted, and whose sentiments proved sound both in precept and in practice while with us, and have remained so since their return North. In proof of this last assertion, we refer to an extract of a speech made by Prof. D. F. Richardson before the N. H. Constitutional Convention, on the subject of the Compromise and Fugitive Slave Law, recently published in several papers of this State, and universally applauded for its *sternly orthodox sentiments*. About the time of his arrival among us, a revival of religion was progressing, in which he at once took a most lively interest, assisting the ministry in their varied duties of preaching, baptizing, &c. As is often the case on such occasions, the blacks of the church and neighborhood were excluded from the benefit of the exercises, by reason of the narrow limits of the house. It was under these circumstances, near the close of the revival, that the Rev. Mr. R., *after* having preached to audiences of whites at Louisburg, Red Bud and Cedar Rock, was *earnestly solicited* by a number of the Trustees, (*he never made the request himself*,) to preach to the blacks at the Academy. He consented, and preached twice. On each occasion, besides several other white persons, a portion of the Trustees were present, who are perhaps *nearly* as much interested in slave property as Mr. P., and they take great pleasure in saying that the sentiments of the discourse were *unexceptionably sound*, and such, as in our humble judgment, every "farmer and owner of slaves in North Carolina" should wish his servants to hear. After a pleasant season with us, he returned North, to the bosom of his family, unconscious of leaving an enemy behind. In short, we would say—he came to us as a *gentleman*—he shared our hospitalities as a *gentleman*—and he left us as a *gentleman*. As to the "prejudice" which Mr. P. says he incurred at this time, we would only say, that neither the "teacher" nor the Trustees were aware of the *name* of the person, who "was the *first* to take any steps to stop such proceedings," until so informed in the Circular, but naturally inferred that it was an enemy of Religion. They merely know this—that *there* and *since*, reports have been circulated, whose object *must have been to fasten the indelible stigma of Abolitionism* upon the character of the Rev. Mr. R. and others connected. Comments are unnecessary.

Here we might stop, and leave the remaining statements to the decision of legitimate inference, but we will go on, lest error should take advantage of our silence.

Item 4th, informs the public that Mr. P.'s son was "severely punished with a cowhide." The Trustees are satisfied that this is an exaggeration—they form their opinions from an examination of the case, and believe such to be the facts, to wit: Mr. R. rides to school on horseback, a matter of convenience and health, and sometimes carries with him a small riding whip. This, in the present instance, became the fatal "cowhide" as it was accidentally lying convenient, when Mr. P.'s son, together with two others, the sons of a present Trustee, required correction. The infliction was so trivial, (consisting of *two* strokes only, or at the most *three*,) as to be noticed but little at the time, either by the youngsters punished or by their fellows looking on.

Mr. P. states that he removed his son from school on account of the "prejudice" he incurred, as mentioned in item 3d. This alledged prejudice he makes the subject of a sympathetic appeal to "fathers" by way of justifying his course, and yet in the face of it, he *continued* another *son at school* the balance of the session.

Item 5th contains an assertion about an "oath," the veracity of which is denied individually by the Trustees.

Item 6th, rather uncourtecusly drags in the name of Dr. G. Sills, to act in allied conspiracy against the truth. We give the extract on this point in full: "Dr. G. Sills, the most respectable and the most intelligent of the Trustees, withdrew from the meeting, and would have nothing to do with such ridiculous proceedings." We by no means object to the compliments so flatteringly tendered him, but in contradiction of the statement there made, we refer to the Dr's 'Card' published in the Standard of July 21st, stating that he *was not present* at the organized meeting of the Board, having been previously excused on account of ill-health. He also says that had he been present, he would have concurred with us in our action; although, had Mr. P. appeared when notified, which he *did not do*, he would not "in all probability," have voted for his admissal.

Item 7th, concerns a Dialogue. Mr. R. has requested us to pass this charge in silence, preferriug the mere effective answer of a publication of the same, that it may speak to the public for itself. He will be happy to send a copy to any desiring it.

Item 8th, we introduce by an extract: "Three of the students left school a short time since, and as it *looked bad* to see boys going off without some excuse, this gentlemanly teacher, I understood, charged that the boys who left school, were influenced in so doing by me or some member of my family, on account of our hostility to the school. For this barefaced and unfounded charge, I attempted to punish him again," &c.

On the supposition that such a charge was made, the public can judge if it was wholly "barefaced and unfounded," when we inform them, which is by no means a pleasant task, that the said students *obtained from Mr. P., then a Trustee*, the *sum of twenty-five dollars*—that it was by such material "aid and comfort" that they were enabled to effect a "going off!"

We have now noticed all of the more important charges of the Circular. We beg pardon of the public for obtruding upon their notice this exposition; we have done so only from sheer compulsion in *self-defence*. We promise not to compromit our dignity by *again* noticing the emanations of an angry man; indeed it was our *first* conclusion *not* to do so in the present instance. We give these *facts* a from a supreme sense of duty, with a careful avoidance of all extraneous matter, and, relying on the dignity of simple truth, we leave them to their natural influence upon the minds of reasonable men, perfectly willing to abide by their judgment.

In conclusion, we would assure our friends, and all interested in education, that our cause is onward. The advertisements of our Male and Female Schools, as seen in the Recorder, Standard, Register, &c., will explain our plans. Firm in the faith that individual and national welfare are to be referred to education more than to all things else, we have tried to discharge our duty, by building up an Institution of learning in our midst for the blessing of the rising generation. No common obstacles shall induce us to desert the glorious cause. For those who oppose and malign us, our revenge shall be to make their children wiser, better, and happier than themselves. We believe that Nature and Providence will mature mighty results from the humblest efforts. We are now flourishing with over 30 students to mark the beginning of our autumn session. At the time of our disturbance we numbered 50 young men, whose moral, studious and gentlemanly habits were a common theme of eulogy, both to the Trustees and visitors of the school. This consideration has gratified us more than the number, which has varied, since our existence, from 30 to 60. We deem ourselves fortunate in having secured Mr. R. to preside over our Institution; we still have the fullest confidence in his abilities as an instructor, and his bearing as a gentleman; we give no vouchers, for he needs none. We close our remarks with a quotation, *in full*, of that sublime and indestructible sentiment, in which we have a living impulsive faith, that

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

Published by order of the Board.

JOHN ADAMS HARRISON,
Secretary of the Board.

Franklin Institute, Cedar Rock, Franklin Co., N. C., August 2d, 1852. } 933—2t.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immedinte supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect.

large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male InstituA is contracted for, and will be erected immediatete

Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the ly. Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institution *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month.

For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON.
Secretary of the Board of Trustees,

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno Adams, Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the coming session.

June 10, 1852. 921—wtf.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Raleigh for the month ending 1st August, 1852:

A.
Abernathy, Smith
B.
Brown, Neal
Burton, John F.
Brower, Ann M. Miss
Beasley, Henderson
Brower, J. H.
Bevis, Edwin
Burton, James
Buxton, R. P.
C.
Catleth, Francis Miss 2
Clark, John B.
Carpenter, Benj.
Castlebury, Henry
Crocker, H. R.
Chaves, Wm.
Campbell, Robert
Cooper, Elizabeth Miss
Cascer, J. T.
D.
Dudley, Charles
Doud, H. H. Capt.
Dosier, Benj. H.
Davis, Jesse H.
Davis, D. H.
E.
Edwards, Weldon
Earp, Cullen
Edwards, Green T.
F.
Foster, James T.
Fonsh Wm. Dr.
Foulks, Jas. T.
Franks, George
Fox, Wm. T.
Fredrick, James B.
Franklin, Adaline
G.
Gouge, Eliza Miss
Griffin, Sarah Miss
Gill, Tyrrell
H.
Hart, W. L.
Hall, Obedeina Mrs.
Hinton, Angeronah Miss
Howard, Joseph W.
Hale, Franklin L.
Harrison, M. B.
Hill, B. Dr.
J.
Jones, Wm. H. 2
Jones, E. H. Prof.
Jones, Emma C. Mrs.
Johnson, Ransom
Jones, Seth K.
K.
King, Sarah A. Miss
King, Margaret Mrs.
L.
Lassiter, Marion
M.
McCullers, Wm. H.
Mitchel, Sidney
Moore, Julia R. Miss
McGinley, Dennis
Mears, Cilia Mrs.
Miller, Jane Miss
McLeod, Martha Mrs.
N.
Newby, Wm. H. 2
Nutall, Charles
O.
Odom, J. B. 2
Outlaw, W. T. M. Dr.
P.
Polster, F. 3
Picard, G. Mrs.
Pool, Hetney Miss
Phillips, Edward W.
Pace, James M.
Pettiford, Milly Mrs.
R.
Rigsbee, James
Roberts, Edmond M.
S.
Seager, R. M. 2
Smith, Alex.
Stewarts, James
Smith, Henry W.
Stalings, J. M.
Smith, Calvin H.
Sater, Menasseh
Schuemann, Mr.
Smith, R. R. Dr.
Shaw, Jesse
Strickland, Sarah J. Miss
Stuart, Betsy
Stuart, Nancy Miss
Seawell, H. Dr.
Shaw, J.
Small, Thomas
Stone, Needham
Sanders, Samantha Miss
Sorrell, Caroline Miss
T.
Tayler, Seth
Thompson, Sarah J. Miss
Terry, Martha Mrs.
Terrell, Elizabeth Mrs.
Tigut, John
U.
Utley, Turner C.
Utley, Wm.
V.
Vandergriff, Archibald
W.
Watson, George W.
Williams, N. G.
Woodard, James and others.
Whitaker, Geo. W.
Walker, James L.
Watson, John H.
Woodall, William
Whitaker, Henry B.
Weathorby, Wm.
Wigins, Joseph
Womble, W. H.
Williams, Alpheus
Williams, Marian Mrs.
Williams, W.
Williams, Penelope

Persons calling for any of the above Letters will please say they are advertised.

WM. WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, August 1st, 1852. 293—w3w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of PARTIN & GILL, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 12th day of July, 1852. A. J. Partin having purchased the entire interest of H. O. Gill, the business will be settled and continued by him alone.

ANDREW J. PARTIN,
HENRY O. GILL.

All persons holding claims against the late concern will present them to A. J. Partin for payment; all indebted will please settle with him.

A. J. P. & H. O. G.

A. J. PARTIN,

Dealer in Boots, Shoes Brogans Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels, Skins, &c.

BEGS leave to say that, having made arrangements to receive direct from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, all goods in his line, he will be prepared, by a large addition to his present good assortment, to open to the public in the month of September, one of the largest and best selected Stocks that has ever been offered in the State of North Carolina. Farmers, Merchants, and the ublic generally are respectfully solicited to call, examine and supply themselves at

The sign of the BIG BOOT, Fayeteville Street.

Raleigh, August 12th, 1852. 78—

☞ Register, Giraffe, and Star copy 3 times each.

Parasols and Fans.

A FEW remaining on hand and for sale low.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

Lime & Ground Plaster,

IN barrels constantly on hand and for sale by

WYCHE & BLACKNALL.

Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

Kid Gloves.

3 OR 4 doz. Ladies light, colored Kid Gloves. No 7, 7½ and 7½ for sale at 75 cents per pair.

J. BROWN.

Raleigh, August 9, 1852. 932—

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND, Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk		$7 00
Do.	do. and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage,	do. do. do.	6 00
Do.	do. do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.

Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 260 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JOHN A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE **Mill Dress.**

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast. JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

THI pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—3t.

$100 **REWARD** will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

D. G. BRIGGS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WILL give strict attention to the sale or forwarding of all produce or Merchandise entrusted to his care.

REFERENCES.

Wm. Boylan, Geo. W. Mordecai, } Raleigh, N. C.
Col. A. Joyner, John Campbell, } Weldon, N. C.
McIllwaine Brownly & Co., Patterson & Cooper, } Petersburg, Va.
J. C. Wilson & Co., DeRosset & Brown, } Wilmington.

August 8th, 1852. 932—

$10 **REWARD** will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get her my negro woman, MALINDAY, who ran away from my plantation in Wake County, about the 11th of January. Malinday is a tall woman, yellow complection, she is between fifty and sixty years old, she has large feet, with a great many broken veins in her legs, has very full eye brows, and is said to be a very good midwife. She formerly belonged to Thos. Farish. I suppose she is lurking somewhere along on Deep River in Chatham County, or she may be in Alamance, as she has some children up there at or about Holt's Store. Malinday may be trying to pass for a free woman, as she is a good midwife.

Address me at Green Level, N. C.

PETERSON IVEY.

July 19th, 1852. 71—5t.pd.

TO HOUSE PAINTERS.

50 BARRELS COTTON-SEED OIL, the cheapest and best Oil for outside House Painting, for sale by the barrel, apply to

WM. J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, March 16, 1852. 37—

WHAT WE ARE DOING AT HOME.

The nomination of General Scott by the whig Convention at Baltimore, was the most flagrant insult ever offered to the public opinion of a civilized nation. Throughout the United States, among all honorable and patriotic whigs, a sentiment of profound regret and mortification has been expressed. No intelligent man doubts that the whig party has now ceased to exist. Its life has been terminated by an act of suicide so contemptible, so undeserving of public commiseration, that the best friends of the deceased will even rejoice in witnessing the funeral obsequies. It is no doubt true, that common-place men, whose vision was not strong enough to see the eagle in his flight, have tried to check the grandeur of his soaring, and they have pretended that Webster did not possess the elements of popularity. Without exception those who pretended to be his friends, have pleaded in excuse for the nomination of his peacock rival, that Mr. Webster was not an *available* candidate, although they have lost no occasion of assuring their friends and the public that they would have infinitely preferred him to any of his rivals. The sincerity of this mode of talking, the public has already had sufficient opportunity to judge of. Mr. Webster's whole career, if it has not drawn out as many hurrahs as some other men's, has shown that he has a deeper lodgment in the confidence of the nation, than any other man of his party. Whenever Mr. Webster has come out with his views on any subject, his opinions have controlled the action and the policy of the nation. We might cite many instances in proof of this; but let me recall the position of Mr. Webster at the helm while the Oregon matter was pending. Mr. McLane was then at the court of London, and both nations were agitated by the prospect of war. Meteors were blazing in the sky. There was suspicion, alarm, and apprehension everywhere. No negociation seemed to advance. No treaty seemed to promise itself. At this crisis Mr. Webster arose in the American Senate, and while the fiery visions and dark clouds of approaching hostilities were glaring on the eyes of both nations, he uttered those words—"I see how this thing must end." He sketched in his speech the outline of the treaty that was subsequently negotiated and ratified. The London *Times*, which has long been the organ of public opinion of enlightened Englishmen; which sooner or later must prevail in the councils of that great nation, said, when a packet arrived bringing the news of Mr. Webster's opinions, "we have ceased to cherish any alarm. The greatest man in the western world has become the exponent of the opinion of America, and we doubt not that before noon to-morrow a negociation will be entered into in Downing street, which will result in the triumph of peaceful diplomacy."

No matter how much hurrah has been made about Mr. Clay, pure, upright, and splendid as he was; it was all fustian compared with the deep, grave sentiment of confidence which the Whig party and the whole country reposed in Daniel Webster, and which even as a *popular* sentiment, convulsed the nation from side to side. There was an enthusiasm about the confidence which the Whigs and the better portion of the Democrats as a *party*, placed in Daniel Webster's international judgments which created something more than excitement:—There was an agitation when he had spoken, and the calm which followed indicated how deep and profound was the repose of the nation in the infallibility of his political forecast. In all great crises the ideas of Mr. Webster, during his public life, have absolutely controlled the country. No man has lived in America, since the time of Washington, to whom the nation looked so confidingly for the expression of his opinion in every trying time of the Republic.

If our readers will go back to that alarming period, when, owing to certain unfortunate misunderstandings, on the subject of state rights and confederative sovereignty, South Carolina seemed to menace her allegiance, they will recall the noble stand Mr. Webster took in the United States Senate, when the firmness and patriotism of Gen. Jackson drew forth from Webster's lips that sublime eulogium which he pronounced on the Veteran Hero, with a fervor that he has seldom shown when speaking of his contemporaries or rivals. Mr. Webster was always too great for his party. If the whigs had possessed that broad, universal patriotism that has distinguished the Democrats from the time of Jefferson, they would have discovered in Mr. Webster's genius, the star of promise that would have guided them from conquest to conquest, until they had absorbed all the nationality of the nation, and made themselves the inheritors of the future, as they would have become the dictators of the present. But the unfortunate great Whig Party has been wrecked by the fanaticism of some of its leaders;—we do not speak of Henry Clay; peace to the ashes of the Sage of Ashland! While the Titan arms of the steam-press are throwing off our edition, the venerated remains of that great and good man are being borne by a funeral procession to their lasting repose, more imposing than Thorwaldsen himself had in his fancy when he sculptured the Triumph of Alexander the Great. We do not speak of Taylor, the heroic, the brave and good old man. He was not to blame, because he was immolated upon the altar of political fanaticism, by a crowd of heartless demagogues—he! this old Cincinnatus of our Republic, whose life was too short to show how well he was entitled to that classic cognomen—Taylor, peace also to his ashes. They rest on the Mississippi. It will be a holy spot for the pilgrim of Democracy in future times to go, and when his tears have fallen over the ashes of Clay, they will bedew the grave of Taylor: but ah! how mad is the great, enlightened—the all-piety—the all-intelligent Whig Party, in deserting their greatest man that Heaven has in its beneficence given to humanity, to take up plumes, fuss, and feathers and battles, merely to humbug the American people. God forgive them for so gross and awful an insult to the intelligence of their fellow-citizens, as to suppose that they do not know how to appreciate those great civic virtures which are upon the lips of all the Whigs, and in the hearts of so few of them.

Poor Henry Clay—the great—the gifted—the noble—the very Cato of our Republic—the man who emblazoned to the world more brilliantly than any of his contemporaries the mighty signs of hope for all nations. Henry Clay died with the sad consciousness that he had over-estimated the intelligence, the genius, and the patriotism of his party; and when his heart-strings were breaking, if the genius of the political western world did linger in the last moment around the scenes it had haunted so long, it could not have been unconscious that he himself had been immolated upon the altar of political expediency, which turned out to be political folly in 1840, and political ruin in 1848, and the great and glorious old man, doubtless, went down to his grave overshadowed by the cloud that the Whigs seem destined to invoke over the sepulchres of their great men.

Daniel Webster!—the very mention of such a name stirs up in the blood of an American, a pride of country, which even Henry Clay could not. We remember some years ago, when we had the pleasure of conversing with a British statesman, then at the head of the English Government, a remark of his when we had expressed some forebodings about the peaceful relations of the two countries, "Oh!" said, he, holding Webster's speech, reprinted in the Times, with an illuminated editorial, "You need not trouble yourself about war. Mr. Webster's speech has settled this question." 54, 40, was written on every fence in the country. Webster had, in that speech, pronounced those awfully omnious figures—49, and that settled the opinions of the world. There has never been, from the time of Alexander to Napoleon, a man on the face of the earth, that possessed such power over a nation of enlightened men. The mere utterance of a few words from Daniel Webster has established the destiny and the fate of the nation. There never has been, within the annals of history, an intellect that put forth so instantaneous, so universal a power; and yet this magnificent, this splendid Whig party says he was not *available*. Whom the gods wish to destroy, they first make mad. We are not acquainted with an act of such supreme folly as the nomination of Scott. There is something stupendous about it. It is like the fall of Cæsar, without the grace of his dying. One single stab was enough to send this "sheeted ghost to hell," and not even a Brutus was required in the slaughter. But, the honest truth is, the Whig party, which has so long prated and preached to us about the eloquence of Webster, and the patriotism of Clay, has ended in fuss and feathers, and smoke, and humbug. While Henry Clay was travelling in the greatness of his strength, admired not only by this nation, but all mankind, when his portrait was lithographed in Europe, engraved on steel in Great Britain, multiplied by the thousand in other parts of the world, and even when the celestial Chinese had put him on their tea-boxes, and good likenesses at that, without foreshortening, Americans were as unconscious, or rather we will say the Whigs were—of his merit, as they were of some wonderful man in Japan, or some other distant part of the world. They left the glorious and magnificent statesman with his clear head, warm heart, and splendid genius, to become another convert to that oft-repeated slander, as we have always termed it, that republics are ungrateful. So, too, with Daniel Webster. Everybody says, "he is a great man, but you cannot elect him." What confidence these Whigs must have in their all-decency party, when they do not dare to nominate the greatest man the sun shines upon! They want the gutter argument, and like the dog in the fable, they lose the meat, and the shadow too, for they put up a man who has never had a claim to the office, and never will—Gen. Scott, and, then hurrah for Chepultepec.

It ought not to entitle a man to become President of the United States because he happens to have won victories with the aid of the best educated, and most enlighted legions, that ever followed a conqueror's banner. In the palmiest days of his power Napoleon never marshalled such soldiers. He had more men, he had more cannon, he had a prestige that was almost omnipotent; but never, in three hours, did he work among his enemies such ruin, as was worked, not by Gen, Scott, but by his fellow-citizens—each one fired with the precision of a Kentucky sportsman—each one of whom shot with the intelligence of an educated man, and the patriotism of one who likes his country. Strip Gen. Scott of all his fustian and humbug, and then hunt for his claims to the Presidency. Bennett, of the *Herald*, says he will make a great President, (if he ever makes any,) for the newspapers. Telegraphs will flash his political vagaries from ocean to ocean. He will, doubtless, propose to build a new line to the Pacific for the special benefit of his administration; but that poor telegraph would have very little news of any importance to communicate, unless it were that the American Republic had been sold out at auction, as the Romans, in the days of their degeneracy, put up their purple under the auctioneership of the Pretorian Guards. Away with all this! The "Herald of the Union" was established especially, solely, entirely and heartily, to maintain the great political compact of 1850. Clay, one of the veteran patriots who brought to that consummation the aid of his genius and power, sleeps the sleep that knows no waking. Cass, the ideal of Democratic genius, and of the Republic of liberty, has been thought unworthy of her civic crown—we might say some bitterer words than these on that subject. And Webster, whose Herculean genius was brought to bear upon that magnificent consummation, has been "laid on the shelf." But there is great consolation in the reflection that, while both the Democrats and the Whigs have deserted their leaders, the Whigs alone have deserted their principles. Pierce, as our readers will see, by referring to another column, is no unworthy representative of the great doctrine we have inherited from our fathers—the Union, for the sake of the Union, and what it cost—the nationality of our thirty-one republics stretching so far that nothing but the glorious sunrise can light one border, and nothing but the sunset gleams can terminte the frontier on the other.

We are sorry to write these words, but we cannot withhold them; and, moreover, as we are willing to appeal to the better judgment, to the sober-second thought of all the great and true national Whigs of this country, and we should not be afraid to await the decision they would award. Where is the national Whig in this country, from Maine to California, that has hazarded the opinion that Scott was the choice of his party. Bill Seward has done it: so has Horace Greeley. These are the Ephesian wretches that have already lit the torch and flung it under the columns of our political temple. These are the demagogues who have agitated merely for the sake of agitation, that have reduced statesmanship to this degradation; that have played that game which, but for good Whigs, and such Democrats as Cass, Houston, Douglas, and others, would have ended the history of our Union, and in the fine language of Webster, even the young American eagle would have fallen from mid-heaven, when soaring to the sun, struck by the fatal dart of disunion. These are the men who pretended to find in the domestic institutions of the South *abundant* cause for agitation, when God in Heaven knows that every blow levelled against the slaveholder, by these fanatics, has fallen upon the head of the slave. These are the men who would begin by burning down the temple of liberty over the ashes of Washington. They are the descendants of that race of political vipers, who, seventy years ago, showed their heads at the North and in the South, and tried to stop the consolidation of the American Republic. This same question was then agitated by the very same class of men who have agitated ever since, and it is for personal elevation that the scoundrels keep it up.

We wish too that we could exempt the South from a word of censure here; for it so happens that at the very last *she gave just votes enough to nominate Scott.* So far as the *Herald of the Union* is concerned, we wish to give very definitely and unmistakably our opinion on this subject. This paper was not set up to defend the South. Her rights are based upon what we still hope will prove to be the immortal tablets of the Constitution. She needs no arguments, she needs no favors. She never asks for them. She only wants common justice. But when Northern men have fought year in and year out for her legal, her constitution-guaranteed rights, and we find that *she* takes the linchpin out of the team, all we have to say is, go ahead. Drive where you like, but you don't take me in for passenger. If you are base enough to take Gen. Scott, take care of your slavery, take care of your houses, your homes, your wives, your children. Don't ask me to stand by you when fate brings the hour.

In the heat of composition we have said this, but more in sorrow than in anger. Hear us then for a moment, friends, brothers, countrymen, You know that Gen. Scott is but a General. Let his laurels remain where they have been placed. We will be the last to snatch them from his brow; but have you Whigs descended so low that you do not dare to risk the issue upon civic merit? Must you cloud up the ballot-box with the sulphurous blasts of gunpowder? Must you all-decency men, you all-piety people choose a military peacock to represent you, under the contemptible plea that you are not strong enough to put the great man—the greatest man you or your party ever had, or ever will have—into the Presidential chair? Will you, men of the South, when you know that we Union men of the North have been working for you vehemently, generously, without being bought, without being paid, without expecting a reward, or hoping for one, or wishing for one—will you turn us the cold shoulder, and put in the man that we have been most patriotically trying to put down? Will you take the man who was put up by Horace Greeley, the arch-agitator of the present century, and adopt as your favorite the man who has had even the prayers, if we can believe the methodist preachers, of Bill Seward? Will you take the man of Lloyd Garrison even, and Fred. Douglass, the nigger? Do you want to vote for Seward, personated by this six feet two inches General? If you do, take him; but remember, gentlemen of the South, every vote cast South of Mason's and Dixon's line for General Scott, is a vote against the Constitution—against the Union—in favor of Seward—in favor of Greeley—in favor of the men who have kept the torch burning to fire your homes with. If you think not, try the experiment. We are safe enough here. We have no particular apprehensions when we go to sleep. The firemen will put out the conflagration. The ghost of the negro does not haunt our pillows.

New York Herald of the Union.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN WILKES.

At a meeting of a portion of the Democracy of the County of Wilkes, at the Court-House in Wilkesborough, August the 6th, 1852, Col. Leland Martin was called to the Chair, and H. M. Stokes appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having briefly explained the object of the meeting; on motion, the Chairman appointed the following Committee, to wit: James Gwynn, Josiah Brewer, and Dr. B. F. Hackett, to draft suitable Resolutions, expressive of the views and sentiments of this meeting.

The Committee, after retiring for a short time, submitted, through their Chairman, Dr. Hackett, the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The election for President and Vice President of the United States being near at hand, it becomes the duty of the freemen of our country to assemble together and devise means for a proper expression of their views upon that important occasion, and to pursue such measures as will place in those high offices men whose past lives and public services give assurance of their fidelity to the Union and the certainty that the acts of their administration will redound to the honor and interest of our common country and the perpetuity of our republican institutions; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the nominations, for President and Vice President, made by the Democratic Convention lately assembled at Baltimore, and that we highly approve of the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the same.

Resolved, That we look upon General FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire, the nominee for President, as a sound patriot, a statesman of a high order of talent, a man who has never truckled to faction, and whose conservative views of national policy pre-eminently qualifies him for the highest office in the gift of the American people.

Resolved, That in WILLIAM R. KING, of Alabama, the nominee for Vice President, we recognize a noble-hearted son of the old North State, a tried statesman, who needs no other eulogy but the records of his country.

Resolved, That from the history of the past, and the foreshadowing of the future, we believe the welfare of the country depends upon their election, and that we will use all honorable means to procure the same.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democracy of this Congressional District to hold a Convention, in the town of Statesville, at an early day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent said District in the Electoral College in November next.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint ten Delegates to Represent this County in said Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend BURTON CRAIGE as a suitable candidate for Elector of this District at large, and Maj. M. S. Stokes for assistant Elector for the District at large, and Dr. B. F. Hackett, Maj. W. C. Emmit, Col. Leland Martin and H. M. Stokes assistant Electors for the County of Wilkes.

Under the 6th Resolution the Chairman appointed the following persons as Delegates to the Statesville Convention: G. Summerlin, Esq., Dr. B. F. Hackett, Maj. W. C. Emmit, James Gordon, A. Porter, A. L. Hackett, Josiah Brewer, Capt. John Holloway, Maj. L. Hickerson, and John A. Parkes.

On motion the Chairman and Secretary were added to the nomination, and the meeting adjourned.

L. MARTIN, *Chairman.*

H. M. STOKES, *Secretary.*

P. S. After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, H. M. Stokes was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a masterly manner, showing the origin of parties in the United States from the adoption of the Constitution to the present time, clearly tracing the pseudo Whig party of the present day through it various phases of Federalist, Federal Republicans, National Republicans, to the Bank party of 1832 and the adoption, by them, of the name of Whig, immediately after the veto and removal of the deposits by Gen. Jackson; a name given by James Watson Webb, of New York, (of Bankrupt law memory,) and showing that the name of Whig was seized upon as a means of gulling the people of the United States into a support of Bank, Bankrupt law, and Protective Tariff, as amply seen in the Whig administrations of Harrison and Tyler. He also showed that the wars of 1812, with Great Britain, and Mexico in 1846–'7, were sustained by the Democracy of the Union. And in both of those wars true and unflinching patriotism characterized the Democracy; that all the public lands, (save in the cessions of the old States,) to wit, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, extinguishment of Indian title, California, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Minesotah, &c., were acquired by Democratic administrations; whilst the 18 year old Whigs ceded about one third of the State of Maine during the Whig administration of Harrison and Tyler, and Gen. Taylor and his successor, Fillmore, are about to surrender, through their boundary commissioner, 9,000 square miles of the Southern portion of New Mexico and California, in plain contradiction to the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo, made with the Mexican government.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE. We are indebted (says the Richmond Enquirer,) to a gentleman of this city, for the perusal of a letter from a friend in N. H., from which we have been permitted to make an extract. The writer is a Scott Whig, a gentleman of character and respectability, a Virginian by birth, a native of our own town, but for many years past a resident of the Granite State. Despite the idle clamorings of the Richmond Whig and Parson Foss—we beg pardon, politician Foss—the people of Virginia are not soft enough to believe the miserable fabrications of certificate makers of a desperate party, coined from the mint for party purposes, to defeat a man whose whole course and action, and recorded votes in the public councils of the nation, brand as a calumny these despicable falsehoods. Oh! shame where is thy blush!

Extract from a letter from Walpole, New Hampshire, dated August 5, 1852.

Gen. Pierce is one out of twenty who will drink a glass of brandy when he meets a friend, and with us would be called a temperate man; as much so as —— —— or any other man like him, of known temperate habits with you.

As to the Fugitive-slave law, there is not a man in New England who has always supported and upheld it so strongly as *Gen. Pierce.*

The Loco party in this State, with very few exceptions, are for the enforcement of the law.

You know *I'm a good Whig*—and as you have asked for the truth, I believe I have given it, as far as my own knowledge of the man goes and from general report.

I have seen him often, and heard him speak in several criminal cases, and his manner is much like Mr. Botts'. In fact he has no superior at the bar. Of his daring in the Mexican war, I can say nothing. The papers accuse him of showing the white feather, but *I never heard of it until he was brought forward as a candidate for the Presidency.* How will the Old Dominion vote? I hope she will give Scott her vote.

THE STANDARD.



RALEIGH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

Democratic Republican Electors.

For the State at large, JAMES C. DOBBIN.
First District, WILLIAM H. THOMAS,
Sixth District, L. O'B. BRANCH.
Seventh District, SAMUEL J. PERSON.
Ninth District, THOMAS BRAGG.

"I HAVE THIS DAY HAD A CONVERSATION WITH GEN. SCOTT, IN WHICH HE DECLARED HE WOULD SOONER CUT OFF HIS RIGHT HAND THAN LEND IT TO THE SUPPORT OF SLAVERY."

Uncontradicted Letter of Senator Wade.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included—which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, that the Democratic party will resist all ttempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the the attempt may be made.

Resolutions Democratic National Conv. 1852.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate Slavery, *even to extermination.*"

WINFIELD SCOTT.

"No interference by Congress with the existence of Slavery in any slave State, but a firm and vigilant resistance to its legalization in any National Territory, or the acquisition of any foreign Territory wherein Slavery may exist. A perpetual protest against the hunting of fugitive slaves in the free States as an irresistable cause of agitation, ill feeling and alienation between the North and the South. A firm, earnest, inflexible testimony, in common with the whole non-slaveholding Christian world, that human Slavery, though legally protected, *is morally wrong and ought to be speedily terminated.*"

HORACE GREELY, *June* 25, 1852.

"You insist that you cannot submit to the freedom with which Slavery is discussed in the free States. Will war—a war for Slavery—arrest, or even moderate that discussion? No, Sir; *that discussion will not cease*; war would only inflame it to a greater height. It is part of the eternal conflict between truth and error—between mind and physical force—the conflict of man against the obstacles which oppose his way to an ultimate and glorious destiny. *It will go on until you shall terminate it* in the only way in which any State or nation has ever terminated it—*by yielding to it*—yielding in your own time, and in your own manner, indeed, but nevertheless *yielding to the progress of emancipation.*"—WM. H. SEWARD, 1850.

Letter from Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE to Maj. LALLY.

"TREMONT HOUSE, Boston, May 27, 1852.

I intended to speak to you more fully upon the subject of the compromise measures than I had an opportunity to do. The importance of the action of the convention upon this question cannot be over-estimated. I believe there will be no disposition on the part of the South to press resolutions unnecessarily offensive to the sentiments of the North. But can we say as much on our side? Will the North come heerfully up to the mark of constitutional right? If not, a breach in our party is inevitable. The matter should be met at the threshold, because it rises above party, and looks to the very existence of the confederacy. The sentiment of no one State is to be regarded upon this subject; but having fought the battle in New Hampshire upon the fugitive-slave law, and upon what we believed to be the ground of constitutional right, we should of course desire the approval of the democracy of the country.

What I wish tc say to you is this: If the compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each equally dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit that, from considerations of policy, which would endanger the Union. Entertaining these views, the action of the convention must be vital. If we of the North who have stood by the constitutional rights of the South are to be abandoned to any time-serving policy, the hopes of democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the convention; but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties—transcendently important to the hopes of democratic progress and civil liberty.

Your friend, FRANK. PIERCE."

☞ Bear in mind that the statement which is kept standing in many of the *Southern* Whig newspapers, to the effect that Gen. Pierce said he "loathed" the fugitive-slave law, *is a lie*, manufactured for Abolition and party purposes and designed to deceive the people and cheat them out of their votes. Gen. Pierce has contradicted this statement over his own name, in the most pointed and unequivocal manner.

The Asheville Messenger—the Scott-Seward organ of Western Carolina—is *rather* warm over Mr. Kerr's defeat. It calls those Whigs in the West who voted for Gov. Reid, "leather-heads" and "*Turkey-Buzzard* Whigs." The same paper is quite bitter towards Mr. Clingman. This is a good sign.

AN INSULT TO THE PEOPLE.

The Raleigh Register publishes what it calls a *fac simile* of the Reid tickets printed at the Standard office, with Free Suffrage in large and David S. Reid in small letters; and seeks thereby to leave the impression that many of those who voted for Gov. Reid were deceived, thinking they were voting for Free Suffrage and not for Reid. And we learn that Mr. Sion H. Rogers, in his speech a few evenings since before the Scott Club in this City, advanced statements and views as to this matter similar to those contained in the Register.

These statements are untrue. We printed Reid tickets on slips marked "Standard Extra"—forty to a slip, each ticket headed, *not* "Free Suffrage David S. Reid," but "For Governor, David S. Reid"; and the slip itself was headed, in large letters, "Reid and Free Suffrage." The name of Reid was printed with type nearly an inch in breadth, while Free Suffrage was printed in type about half an inch in breadth; and the only ticket on the slip which connected Reid with Free Suffrage, was this one at the head just described. The balance of the tickets, as we have stated, were printed, "For Governor, David S. Reid." Types of different fonts, and of course of different sizes, were used, just as they were used by the Register in printing Kerr tickets, for the plain reason that no one font afforded a sufficient number of capital letters.

But the Register, though it has preferred this charge against us, was itself guilty of an attempt at deception. We had headed our ticket, after "Reid and Free Suffrage," "The People's Ticket"; and the Register, no doubt having got in possession of some of our tickets, headed its ticket "The People's ticket," *in the very same type!* The object of such a trick was apparent—it was to induce Democrats to vote for Kerr. But the trick failed—the people were too well informed to be gulled in that way.

And now, what must be thought of such an imputation as that cast by the Register and Whig speakers on the popular intelligence? The people, after having decided at the polls against Kerrism and Federalism, are coolly told that they were humbugged—that they were such fools that they did not know how to vote—that they voted for Free Suffrage, and did not have the sense to know for what or for whom they were voting besides! This is the substance of the imputation, and this is the sort of respect entertained for the popular intelligence by leaders of the Whig party. But we are not surprised at this. Federalism is based and starts in all its electioneering operations upon the idea that the masses of the people are incapable of self-government, and that it is not only allowable but creditable to deceive the people for the people's good. That is Federalism, both in the North and in the South. That was Federalism in '98—Federalism in 1812 and 1840, and it is Federalism now, as is abundantly proved by the Scott pictures and anecdotes, and the Scott humbug generally.

The people of this State voted as they pleased—they voted understandingly for Governor, and re-elected a Democrat, whereupon they are insulted by the declaration from disappointed Whig leaders that they lacked the intelligence to know what they were doing, or for what or whom they voted!

PARTIES IN THE LEGISLATURE.

We learn from a letter from Currituck County, published in the Norfolk Argus of Monday last, that the vote in the Currituck and Camden District, between Messrs. Shaw and Barnard, *is a tie.* The Sheriffs of the two Counties, we suppose, are *tied* also, as one is a Democrat and the other a Whig. If this be so, and the Sheriffs of Camden and Currituck should be unable to decide between them, it will be their duty, under the act of 1835, to determine who shall be Senator, by "drawing in like manner as the grand jury is drawn for in the Superior Court." We have a rumor, however, that Dr. Shaw, the Democratic candidate, has been elected by one vote, and has the certificate.

The last Assembly stood as follows: Senate, 27 Democrats, 23 Whigs—House, 65 Democrats, 55 Whigs. The Democrats have gained one in Craven, one in Columbus, one in Chatham, one in Granville, one in Jones, one in Mecklenburg, one in Northampton, one in Rowan, and one in Macon—nine in all; and the Whigs have gained one in Bladen, one in Chowan, one in Hyde, two in Johnston, two in Orange, one in Perquimons, one in Robeson, two in Surry, one in Lincoln, one in Person, one in Stokes, one in Wilkes, and one in Buncombe—16 in all. This gives the Whigs 62 in the House and the Democrats 58; and the Whigs 23 in the Senate, and the Democrats 27, making a tie on joint ballot. But if the Democrats have gained the Senator in Camden and Currituck, they will have two majority on joint ballot. It is proper to state that in this calculation Dr. Mills, of Rutherford, and Dr. Blow, of Pitt, members of the Commons, are classed with the Whigs. Both these gentlemen, it is stated, voted for Gov. Reid, and are regarded as anti-Scott men.

One thing may be set down as certain—no *Scott* Whig can be elected to the United States' Senate by the ensuing Legislature.

☞ We invite attention to the able and powerful article in our columns to-day, headed "What we are doing at home," from the New York Herald of the Union. The Herald of the Union is edited by E. Edwards Lester, Esq., and was established with the sole view of advocating and sustaining the "Compromise" measures. It is emphatically a *Union Whig*." *Compromise*" paper, printed in a free State. Read the article referred to, and see that your neighbors have an opportunity of reading it also.

☞ If Amos Kendall were now in politics he might make something out of the following: Of the different Presidents of the United States there have been, Adams and Adams, Jefferson and Jackson, Madison and Monroe, Tyler and Taylor; and we shall no doubt be able to say Polk and *Pierce*, after the 4th of March next. President Pierce—how it sounds! The P's are now in the ascendant. Peace, prosperity, President Pierce, and particular perplexity to Whiggery.

Congress is to adjourn on the 31st of this month.

MASS MEETING AT GOLDSBOROUGH.

We learn from the last Republican and Patriot that the Hon. WILLIAM R. KING has consented to attend a Mass Meeting at that place, and that he has named the 2d or 3d of September as the time. The Republican and Patriot says:

"It is to be hoped the committee will take the time named in the widest sense and say the second *and* third as days to which we invite the PEOPLE, the STATE to assemble in *Council*—a grand *Mass Meeting.* There can be no doubt such would be the wish of 1200 voters in Wayne, and our invitation would be readily responded to from all parts of the State. Our place is of easier access than any town in the State. The Rail Road counties can readily roll in their thousands, and the East and the West can meet here—holding a jubilee for our past victory, and stimulating and strengthening our arms for a greater in the nation would find it convenient to meet with us at that time—and no doubt we can assemble such a galaxy of talent, eloquence and patriotism as has seldom been equalled and never surpassed.

Congress adjourns on the 31st of August, and the Senators and Representatives of the South and Southwest always take this route to and from Washington, and we feel assured none of them would refuse to stop on an occasion like that proposed; and we may be perfectly certain of making a meeting on the 2d or 3d of September one of the most interesting which has ever been held in the State. An opportunity will thus be afforded our citizens, to see our old and tried friend, Col. King, surrounded by his friends the Senators and Representatives with whom he has so long and faithfully served his country.

We vote for two days jubilee, Thursday and Friday, the second and third of September. What say our friends *abroad*—let us hear from *you*, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Tarborough, and *everywhere.*"

We hope the people will turn out and attend by thousands. Wake County will no doubt send her full share. The occasion will be highly interesting, and every Democrat who can attend ought to do so.

NOW AND THEN.

Before Gen. Scott was nominated the Petersburg Intelligencer uttered the following home truths in relation to his position and character:

"He is a man who, although born and bred in the slaveholding county of Dinwiddie, in the State of Virginia, and whose kindred and early friends are now slaveholders, *has not dared to say that he approves and will sustain the measure* for which the Whigs so glorified Mr. Fillmore, and which they declared saved the Union, and maintained the rights of the South.

Gen. Scott is the candidate consecrated by the imposition of such hands as those of their Right Reverences, Seward, Johnston & Co. Gen. Scott fears the Abolitionists—he will court and conciliate them, and trust to their influence for his nomination. Now, if he should procure the nomination by such means, are we not fully justified in coming to the conclusion that, in the event of his election, the Councils of the Abolitionists would be felt in his admtnistration? No one who knows Seward, Johnston, and the rest of that damnable cohort of political knaves, can doubt this. Seward and his confederates in iniquity are not the men to sacrifice themselves for Gen. Scott or any one else. Their political creed is written in the word *self*, and if they procure the nomination and election of any man, it will be after a distinct understanding that when the offices are to be distributed, they are not to be overlooked. It is obvious that it is the policy of Seward and his conspirators to sustain no man for the Presidency who will not agree either in terms or substantially to restore their ejected confederates to office. How then will stand the matter? *A Sewardite Marshall* in New York will slap the owner and pursuer of a fugitive slave in the face with the very process of the law, and plead his conscience and his obligation to the higher-law as a justification of his conduct."

The Intelligencer has been "whipped in," and now supports Scott.

The Fayetteville Observer, a leading Whig paper of this State, contained the following in its issue of April 27, 1852:

"Let not our people be deceived by the braggart declarations of Mr. Mangum, that Gen. Scott is the only available candidate. If it be so, *what but the support of the Seward faction makes it so?* And is that a motive which would influence a Southern man to go for him? On the contrary, it is quite a sufficient motive for opposing him to the last."

The Observer has also been "whipped in" to the support of the Seward candidate. But the above declarations are as true now as they were then; they are *Whig* facts, which neither time nor the changes of position by Whig leaders can overset or disprove.

ELECTORS.

Both parties in this State have agreed, so far as this Presidential election is concerned, to adopt the present Congressional as Electoral Districts, with one Elector for the State at large. Under the apportionment of the Census of 1850, this State loses one Electoral vote; and this plan has been adopted in order that the Electors may take the field at once, and with the expectation that the General Assembly, which is to meet on the first Monday in October, will sanction the plan. This can be done by simply repealing the existing law in relation to Electoral Districts, and by declaring the Congressional Districts Electoral Districts and adding an Elector for the State at large.

The Democrats have already appointed an Elector for the State at large, and Electors for four Districts. The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth Districts are still without Electors; and it is hoped that our friends in these Districts will lose no time in making the necessary appointments.

MORE "IFS" AND "ANDS."

The Greensborough Patriot of the 14th August, in its endeavors to account for Mr. Kerr's defeat, says:

"We can now only repeat our conviction, that a bold stand for a free Convention, for Constitutional changes, and a thorough canvass among the people of various measures of reform, without any of those *ifs* and *ands* which indicate a willingness and wish to stave off popular reforms to the latest possible day, is the only road to success, so far as State issues are concerned. Mr. Kerr did as well as any man could do upon the platform given him—the fault was in the principle, not in the advocate."

Mr. Kerr came out, in the West, for a "free, open, and unrestricted Convention"; and yet it was in the West that Gov. Reid made his largest gains! How will the Patriot account for that?

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune states that the appointment of Gen. B. M. Edney as Charge d'Affaires to Guatamala, has been confirmed by the Senate. So the General has got another slice from the Graham pone. North Carolina Whiggery must be in high repute in Washington when such as Balis M. Edney are singled out for the promotions and honors.

The National Intelligencer, in speaking of Gen. Pierce, says: His experience has, therefore, been practical to an extent to qualify him to administer the affairs of the Government, should the people call him to that trust, respectably and in a national spirit."

WORDS OF TRUTH.

We make the following extracts from the last Wilmington Commercial:

"The whigs have now the First Lesson on the Scott nomination, which we feared would not read so well as many expected and desired, and so we told the public.

The Second Lesson on that nomination will be read in November, and the honest Whigs of North Carolina, who have permitted themselves to be deceived by the upholders of the Baltimore betrayal, will see more clearly than they now do, the political humbugs of the leaders of the Scott foray against the rights and interests and honor of the South. False issues and unsound conclusions now have their influence over the minds of those who really wish well to the party and the country—but after the Scott ticket is defeated in North Carolina, they will more clearly discern what a cormorant set of spoils hunters and political aspirants we have in, as well as out of the State.

We did all we could, in our humble way, to avert the present crisis. Long before the Baltimore Convention, we expressed the opinion that if Scott were nominated, the Whig party would be put into a position "past praying for." And now we repeat the opinion that any hope of the cohesion of the disjointed parts at the South, rests in *defeat*; there is hope in defeat, none in victory under Scott; for in the latter case the divisions of the party will be *irretrievably and hopelessly sectional*, while the great mass of the Democratic party will cohere as the National party. Is any Whig angry at our saying this? Are we your "enemy because we tell you the truth?"

We hope, however, that one section of this verity will never be tested; we think it will not be, because Scott cannot be elected, from present appearances. But if he is not, the mischief is done by his nomination and the unwise adherence to it by Southern men. While we say there is no hope but in defeat, we do not think there is a very lively hope in that. Southern men are endeavoring to get up a furor and excitement in this election, on grounds "as false as stairs of sand." They profess to be bound by the decisions of a political Convention, when they know, in truth, there is no obligation whatever, the northern wing having repudiated the contract. They hurra for Scott, when they feel in their "heart of hearts" that the influences which generated and brought forth his nomination, are deadly hostile to the rights and the peace and safety of the South and the security of the Union. And they hold on their course in the vain hope that all will end in the triumph of *Party*; not perceiving that jealousy and embittered hatred will grow out of the successful circumvention that gives a triumph to northern abolitionism and freesoilism. The vile incendiaries who have poised their lances under the honored name of the Whig party, will not keep them in unemployed rest, when they have so high a sanction for the assault; so pure a party to press them on.

But if the whig *party* alone were in peril there would be not so much cause for grief and anxiety. Parties may scatter and again form; if under a new name, still the principles will be the same. But discomfited nationality is transcendantly perilous—the lamp of freedom extinguished is not easily rekindled—nor can a household held long together by a community of interests and reciprocal regard, ever be renovated and re-organised in its pristine excellence. The men of this Union, estranged by the adverse elements now in the ascendant in the Whig party, can never be reconciled as brethren, if these elements are permitted to do their fatal work. The Union may be outwardly preserved under a Central Power, strong in physical might, or in the still more odious appliances of corruption and bribery and fraud. We may present to the world the fruits of commercial enterprise, social grandeur and military glory. But no more the patriotic heart of this glorious Union—no more her pure and unadulterated mind. This, even this, is the best phase of the changes with which we are threatened. Well will it be for us if we do not repent our folly in social wailing and in household blood.

We have been led to digress from the immediate line with which we commenced this article, by allowing the expressions of our thoughts and feelings as they have arisen. We know that we will be censured, perhaps abused and traduced, for the freedom with which we utter these truths. But we trust they are not less honest in their entertainment than true in their character. Satisfied that we are in the right, we cannot and will not refrain from the performance of our duty to our readers, and in our humble position, to our country. And if we were sure we could not greet the understandings of those who read our remarks, we would still cry out and warn, as did the prophet when he poured forth his wo! wo! upon the leaden ear of Judah."

The Commercial, as our readers are aware, is a Whig paper. Its Editor warned the Whig leaders of the danger they would incur provided they nominated Scott over the heads of Fillmore and Webster; and since the nomination he has hoisted the names of Webster and Graham.

We commend the foregoing, from a veteran whig Editor, to the particular attention of Messrs. Rogers and Miller, and also to that enthusiastic young gentleman, the Editor of the Raleigh Register.

WEBSTER AGAINST SCOTT.

One of the signs that Daniel Webster is against the Scott-Seward ticket is to be found in the fact, that as Secretary of State he is giving the publication of the laws to anti-Scott Whig papers. The Editor of the Wilmington Commercial has just received the appointment of publisher of the laws, and in reply to some remarks of the Herald, says:

"Mr. Webster's Letter, giving us notice of our appointment, is dated "Washington, June 24"—so it will be seen that we retained the confidence of the present administration, not only after we had declared our opposition to Scott's nomination, but months after we had pledged ourselves not to support him if he were nominated.

The appointment was certainly bestowed upon us with a full knowledge of our position, and also of our independent manner of speaking of public men and measures—having a long time ago declared that there was no patronage in the power of the President or the Departments to bestow, that would induce us to speak well of the administration if we did not think well of it. The expression of our admiration for Fillmore and his Cabinet were free will offerings of the understanding and the heart—and the appointment above noted was bestowed without solicitation on our part or any of our friends, that we know of. We are grateful to the Government for its appreciation of us, not as a partizan, but an independent American freeman—and we are proud to be in its employment while we can sustain an attitude so honorable."

Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, notoriously anti-Scott, has also been appointed by Mr. Webster to publish the laws. "Straws show which way the wind blows." If Mr. Webster would like to enjoy the luxury of some very pointed abuse, just let him take the publication of the laws from the Raleigh Register. We have no doubt he would do it, if there were another anti-Scott Whig paper in the State besides the Commercial.

The New York Tribune's Opinion of the Whig Platform. Mr. Greeley thus expresses his opinion of the platform, and gives his running commentary on it:

"The next job was the platform—a thorough Hunkerish piece of joiner-work concocted of Southern pine and rather awkwardly polished. Our friends were advised and urged by the Southern Scott men to let it pass quietly, as the Webster and Fillmore men had joined hands to pass it any how, and any violent determined resistance to its adoption by the Northern friends of Scott would subject them to odium, and perhaps defeat Old Chippewa's nomination. So, after Rufus Choate had been allowed to make one of his peculiar exhibitions of pyrotechnic eloquence in its support, the platform was let slide (under the previous question) by 227 yeas to 66 nays."

The Whig Press, in summing up the sins of our nominee, among other things, state that General Pierce's father was a poor man, of Irish descent, and without a brilliant education! Horrible!

THE WEBSTER MOVEMENT.

At a meeting of the friends of Mr. Webster, held in Boston on Monday evening last, the following Resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the friends of Daniel Webster, in convention assembled, in the home of our great statesman, send greeting to the national whigs of North Carolina, and purpose to accept their distinguished son, and offer our own to them, as a fit associate in the coming Presidential campaign; and to all the South we say, that as compromises are the order of the day, we offer to accept the ticket furnished by the Baltimore Convention, with this compromise, that the name of Webster be substituted for Scott, they taking what is due to the South, and we taking what is due to the North, and with Webster and Graham we will sweep the land."

The Meeting is said to have been a most enthusiastic one, and it adjourned to Tuesday evening. The Webster men are pressing their favorite and are standing, in good faith, by the "compromise." They are likely to get some help in North Carolina. The Wilmington Commercial is doing effective service in the Webster cause, and we hear that the Scott disaffection is spreading in the Eastern Counties.

For the Standard.

THE TRIUMPH.

Mr. Holden: Now that the smoke has cleared away, the war dogs called in, the din of battle hushed, and the victory decreed, it is a suitable time to exchange congratulations.

Upon all of those issues which you so confidently predicted the Democracy would triumph, they have sure enough won the day; and upon those positions, which you as confidently predicted defeat to the Whigs, they have signally failed. Nothing else could have been seriously expected by the Whigs, nothing else could have been contemplated by the Democrats.

The Whigs strained every nerve—that is the leaders of them—they selected their first orator, (save one,) they gave him clap-trap positions to sustain and aid him; they made him, par significance, the champion of the *majority*; they had the press with him by large odds; they brought the *vast influence* of Scott's nomination to his support; and he, with all these appliances, made every exertion that cunning suggested, and resorted to every manœuvre a plausible manner enabled him to execute. But all failed; straining of nerves, fine oratory, clap-trap positions, all combined, were not sufficient to sway the people of North Carolina from the right track. The majority could not sustain a champion that proposed to wrest from *their Constitution* its *animus*—its conservative spirit; and so pronounced him no champion truly of theirs. The press, though powerful for good, was not sufficiently powerful for evil, to secure Mr. Kerr's election; and Gen. Scott's *vast influence* only served to sink Mr. Kerr deeper in the slough of defeat than the weights had sunk him which had previously been hung on to him by his officious friends.

On the other hand, Gov. Reid took in his hands the plain, republican resolutions of the Democratic Convention, fortified himself with the virtues and business talents which he had brought to the discharge of his official duties, and which had carried him through the discharge of those duties with so much credit and honor to himself and the State; and then with honest convictions, a firm purpose, and a plain, clear, open mode of attack and defence, he cleared the way to one of the handsomest victories ever achieved in any State in the Union.

This is a simple, brief and true state of the case, stript of the arts of language or the tricks of fancy; stript even of the warm coloring satisfied pride in a glorious triumph, and the lively emotions awakened by success, claim to lay on. And have we not cause to congratulate each other—to pass the word of congratulation from one to the other—to say "honor to the Old North State"; and to go up, well girded, confident, hopeful and resolute to the still greater victory that awaits the Ides of November?

CLIO.

For the Standard.

COUNTY COMPETITION.

Mr. Holden: We rolled up the increase we promised in Duplin. We sent on 73 clear gain to swell the tide we felt certain had set in for Reid. A comparison of this gain with others, will show that we did well, considering our relative numbers; and we should have done still better, had not high water kept a goodly number from the polls at several precincts. Comparing our Democratic strength with the Whig strength of Stanly, and we gained four Democratic to every Whig vote they gained there. But where so many Counties did so nobly, it does not become modest little Duplin to prefer her claims to the honors too boastfully. Permit her to say in conclusion, that, as she has come up to her promises in August, in November she will again compete for the banner, and she hopes that in a friendly spirit of competition other Counties will enter the arena.

Scott will scarcely receive a corporal's guard from us. Yours, DUPLIN.

Duplin, N. C., August 14th, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CASWELL.

A portion of the Democrats of Caswell having assembled at Yanceyville, on the 14th of August; on motion Abner Miles was called to the Chair, and James N. Montgomery was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the meeting, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we would recommend to the Democrats of the 5th congressional District to meet in Convention at Roxborough on the 21st of September, it being Tuesday of County Court, for the purpose of selecting an Elector for this District.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this County in said Convention.

In pursuance of the last resolution the Chairman appointed Maj. John A. Graves, James N. Montgomery, James B. McMullen, Sydney Thompson, Hiram Lockhart, Frank. L. Warren, Andrew Woods, Henry Richmond, Thos. S. Poore, and Wm. Fuller, jr.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

ABNER MILES, *Chairman.*

James N. Montgomery, *Secretary.*

Iowa Election. The returns received by due course of mail prove that no reliance can be placed on telegraphic reports.

It appears that the Democrats have carried the Legislature, State ticket, and one member of Congress.

As far as heard from, the Legislature stands as follows:

Senate—Democrats 13, Whigs 9.

House of Representatives—Democrats 28, Whigs 11.

The districts to be heard from have heretofore stood about as follows:

Senate—Democrats 6, Whigs 4.

House of Representatives—Democrats 16, Whigs 4.

If no material change has taken place in these districts, the Democrats will have nearly two-thirds of the Legislature.

The congressional elections show a gain in the first district in favor of Mr. Henn, and he is no doubt elected by an increased majority.

The election in the second district, has given Cook (Whig) about 500 majority on merely local issues.

The Democratic State ticket is no doubt elected by from 1,200 to 1,500 majority, which shows the *popular vote* to be *Democratic*. We shall publish the whole vote of the State in a few days, and will show by the figures that the "Whig victory" in Iowa has been nothing more than the change of a few counties, on a *local question*, in the vote for *one* of the congressional nominees, while, in fact, the Democrats have in other respects swept the State.

The North Carolina Election. "Scott's last chance, for a Southern State, gone!" So exclaimed a Scott man of this city, when, yesterday, he heard of the vote in North Carolina. He was right; the chain of Southern States will be unbroken! Had the whigs carried North Carolina, Scott might have stood some chance for the vote of Maryland, Kentucky, or Louisiana; but his managers, at Washington, having spent their full strength upon North Carolina, and failing to carry it, the Southern States will now vote in a body against him. The result will be to give us peace, or an unconquerable Southern party.

Charleston Southern Standard.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday last, the Chair presented a memorial from laborers employed on the extension of the Capitol, praying an increase of their pay.

The vote by which the bill for the relief of Mary E. D. Blaney was rejected was reconsidered; and the bill was then passed.

The bill granting land to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Sault Ste. Marie, was taken up.

The bill provides for grants of land to the State. An amendment was offered striking out the grants of land, and inserting a direct appropriation of $450,000 to be expended by the War Department, in the construction of the canal.

Mr. Cass addressed the Senate in support of it. He defended the measure as necessary for the defence of the country, by allowing the transit of the naval forces on the lakes, from lake to lake.

In the course of his remarks, he said he would have no objection to the annexation of Canada, nor to the acquisition of Cuba; he would not go to war for that purpose, but should a war take place, he would have no objection to such consequences.

Mr. Underwood followed in support of the bill.

Messrs. Butler, Mason and Bell opposed the bill.

Messrs. Toucey and Cass rejoined in support of it.

Mr. Atchison said he would vote for the grant of land to Michigan for the purpose of constructing the road, but could not vote for the money appropriation.

Mr. Douglas said the measure was not recommended to him as a measure of defence. With like propriety a canal might be asked around the Falls of Niagara. In case of a war it would be infinitely cheaper and quicker to take possession of the canals now constructed on the British side, and use them.

For the same reason, he was opposed to constructing forts on the northern frontier, because it was cheaper to take possession of those now erected on the British side. Moreover, no British army would ever again appear in the region of Lake Superior; but one thing was certain, if a British army ever did appear there in martial array, that army would never appear again in any other part of the world. He strenuously opposed the grant of money, but advocated the original bill. He said there were 100,000,000 of acres above the place where this canal was to be which was now actually worthless, because of the want of any communication. Grant this land, and the value of the remainder is greatly enhanced.

The debate was further continued.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Toucey, to turn the canal over to the State of Michigan, when completed, to be kept in repair, &c., by tolls merely sufficent to cover such expenses, was rejected—yeas 23, nays 27.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

August 16, 6 P. M. The amendment to the bill appropriating money for the making of the Canal was rejected; yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Walker moved to add to the bill the river and harbor bill, which was lost; yeas 20, nays 32. The Senate then adjourned.

Mr. Downs made a personal explanation with regard to the compensation of the superintendant of the census.

House of Representatives. Immediately after the House met, Mr. Durkee, rising to a personal explanation, replied at length to the remarks made a few days since by Mr. Aiken, in a similar personal explanation, called forth from Mr. A. by a recent published speech from Mr. Durkee; and, after Mr. Aiken delivered a few remarks in reply to Mr. Durkee, the Wheeling bridge case was taken up, and Mr. Millson concluded his speech in favor of the bill. Mr. Disney then addressed the House against it. The morning hour having expired, the rules were suspended, and the bill for the benefit of the indigent insane of the several States, &c., was taken up. Under the operation of the previous question, moved by Mr. Stanly, the various pending amendments were disposed of, and the said bill was ordered to be engrossed and read the third time. Subsequently, after considering one or two private bills, the House adjourned.

In the Senate on Tuesday, a message was received from the President of the United States, declining to furnish information as to whether any propositions have been made by the King of the Sandwich Islands to transfer the sovereignty of those islands to the United States.

Mr. Hunter reported the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. Pearce reported a bill to provide for the payment of such of the creditors of the late republic of Texas as are comprehended in the act of Congress of September 9, 1850.

The bill for the construction of a ship-canal around the falls of the St. Mary's river was taken up. After a long debate, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate then refused, by yeas and nays, to take up the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, and took up the river and harbor bill; whereupon a motion was made to adjourn, which prevailed.

House of Representatives. On motion of Mr. McCorkle, the bill for the establishment of a board for the examination of claims against the United States growing out of the military operations of the government in California, and the bill to provide for the survey of the public lands in California, were taken up from the Speaker's table and appropriately referred.

The bill declaring the Wheeling bridges lawful structures was next considered, and Mr. Disney concluded the speech in its favor commenced on the day before; and Mr. Curtis addressed the House against it.

The morning hour expiring before the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Curtis, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Ficklin in the chair,) wherein the naval appropriation bill was taken up, and speeches were delivered by Messrs. Stanton of Tennessee, Bowie, Schoonmaker, Mann, and Skelton; and then the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Abolition Authority. The Scott papers took up with eagerness the falsehoods uttered by two abolition papers, in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law; and notwithstanding several respectable members of Congress have certified to the baseness and utter falsity of this abolition assault upon Gen. Pierce, the Scott organs, with their accustomed love of falsehood, continue to reiterate it. Now, as they are so ready to receive abolition testimony against Gen. Pierce, of course they won't reject it on the other side! Well, here it is, and if good in the former case, is equally competent in the present. The whigs of Ohio held a Ratification meeting at Ravenna on the 10th ult. The Scott Club at that place was addressed at night by the Hon. Daniel R. Tilden, a whig free soiler, who in the course of his speech, introduced and read a letter just received from Hon. B. F. Wade, whig Senator at Washington, in which Senator Wade writes:

"*I have this day had a conversation with Gen. Scott, in which he declared he would sooner cut off his right hand than lend it to the support of slavery.*"

"Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander!" If Gen. Pierce may be convicted upon abolition authority, there is no rule of receiving evidence that will save Gen. Scott from condemnation by the same kind of testimony. *Asheville News.*

North Carolina. It is admitted on all hands that in the first trial of strength since the Presidential nominations, the Whigs are badly beat. Governor Reid is re-elected by an increased majority. The National Intelligencer and the Republic, however, console their party by assurances that this election is no test; that Scott will show a very different result, &c. We agree with them that this election is not a test; but for the reason that the Whigs were united and worked heartily for their candidate for Governor, and that they will be divided, and but a portion, probably a small portion, will enter into the canvass for Scott with spirit and hope. According to all the indications, Gen. Scott has no chance of receiving the full Whig vote of North Carolina, and of course no chance of carrying the State.

Charleston Mercury.

Steam Between New York and Wilmington, N. C. The Wilmington papers are agitating the project of a line of steam packets between that port and New York. The inducements held out for the encouragement of the line, are the despatch and the certainty of the time of receiving goods shipped thereby, and the saving of a part of the premium for insurance. It is stated that the steam propeller Ontario has been chartered for the route.

About Right. The New York Times, having compared one of Scott's harangues to an oration of Pericles, a country paper printed the latter name *Pickles!*

PROSPECTS IN TENNESSEE.

Frequently we find in the Whig papers, accounts of great enthusiasm for Scott prevailing in distant States, whig meetings being largely attended, "the Scott fire" raging. Of a piece with these accounts, is the following, which we find in yesterday's Whig:

Our Tennessee papers are full of the Scott fire, and the campaign has opened auspiciously. The ratification meetings in different sections of the State have been largely attended and Scott clubs are every where being formed. The able men of the State are on the stump for Scott and Graham.

Now, we could but smile at the moment of perusing this short paragraph, and having a couple of Tennessee papers lying on our table, we thought we would see how far the correctness of this statement corresponded with the evidence before us. In the two papers (all that came by yesterday's mail) we found the annexed items:

W. G. Swan, the whig Attorney General of Tennessee, in a speech at a whig meeting at Knoxville, took a decided stand against the support of General Scott. Dr. Crozier, Messrs. Walker and Gaines, and Marcy, other active whigs of that city, sided with him. None of them will vote for Scott.

Lucius Polk, a prominent whig of Tennessee, freely avows that he is with Gentry and Williams, in their opposition to Scott "heart and soul."

Captain Williams, the leading whig of Chattanooga, Tennessee, made a speech at a whig meeting at that place, recently, aonnouncing that he could not vote for General Scott, but should vote for Frank Pierce. He has been sustained by Colonel Whiteside, Dr. W. S. Bell, Dr. Milo Smith, and other prominent whigs.

The indications in favor of Pierce and King are cheering in the State of Tennesse. That State, which, for the three last Presidential elections, has gone for the Whigs, is now certain for the Democrats. The last Knoxville Whig contains the following notices of Whig disaffection in that State:—

More Anti-Scott Whigs. "At a recent, large and enthusiastic Whig meeting in Chattanooga, Capt. James Williams, late of this city, and Col. James A. Whiteside, led off in two able speeches against Scott, and the clique who nominated him, and the latter comes out in defence of Pierce. Col. Brabson, who is a gallant fellow, took the other side of the question. We are for Col. Brabson, personally, for anything he may desire, but in this contest, we are with Williams and Whiteside. Nine cheers for the Preamble and Resolutions as we find them in the Gazette."

The same paper says farther:

What will Tennessee do? "This question is asked upon all hands and frequently the enquiry is made of us, by letter, and from a distance. We reply, that Tennessee will go for Pierce and King, by not less than five thousand votes of a majority. Gov. Jones has pledged the State for Scott aud Graham. *We* tell the public, that the Governor cannot transfer the State to his Free Soil candidate. Here is another question of veracity between us; and we are willing to abide the issue in November.

The vote of Tennessee, in a long, strong and straight pull upon a thorough canvass of both parties last summer, was so close, that the Whig ticket only triumphed by about 1600 of a majority. In that contest, the Whig party went into the fight with unbroken front, and with undivided ranks. They now go into the Scott fight, with divided ranks and councils, and they must inevitably be beaten. To carry this State, every Whig vote is wanted, in every county, but they cannot be had. There will be a failing in every strong Whig county, and when the returns come in from the State, Scott will be where he ought to be, greatly behind in the contest. Mark our prediction, and treasure it up, for we charge nothing for it!" *Rich. Enquirer.*

[Correspondence of the Boston Post.]

Ocean House, Newport, Aug. 9, 1852.

Outrageous Attack upon a Southerner—A Mob—Hundreds of Southerners Leaving. This usually quiet village was this morning full of excitement, occasioned by an attack of waiters upon the person of E. M. Yerger, Esq., a young planter from the South. The circumstances are as follows: On Sunday at dinner, Mr. Yerger was helping some lady friends to a dish, when a waiter attempted to take it from his hands. He very promptly and properly raised the case knife which he held and struck the waiter's face. The waiter was taken from the room, and dinner went on as usual. The next morning, Mr. Yerger went to breakfast, and being seated, discovered a movement among the waiters, and having armed himself in anticipation of attack, he prepared for self-defence. He held a pistol in each hand, and as the mob advanced he told them that he would kill the first man who came within five feet. By this threat I believe his life was saved, for none of them dared to overstep the mark.

The cry of "Southrons" was immediately made, whereupon, Col. Christy of Kentucky, Lieutenant Nelson of the Navy, Mr. Pollard of Alabama, and many other friends of Mr. Y. came to the rescue. The mob was kept at bay by Yerger's pistols until he was surrounded by his friends; he was thus deprived of his arms, and the mob closed upon him. A pistol was wrenched from his right hand, the guard tearing his fingers severely. The waiter who got possession of the pistol made several attempts to fire upon Mr. Yerger, but was prevented from fear of killing some one of his accomplices. Mr. Yerger was taken from the room by his friends, *vict armis*, and the waiters were soon expelled by the remaining Southerners. They gathered, however, in another part of the house, and being in number about a hundred, created great consternation among the ladies. Mr. Yerger was compelled to leave the place by advice of his friends, about fifty of whom accompanied him. Many Southerners are still preparing to leave. Mr. Weaver did all he could to arrest the movement, but being a man of not much decision, he of course failed.

I must say that if guests are to be thus treated whilst visiting Newport for their health or pleasure, it would be wise for them to remain at home. I understand the mob have threatened the lives of Col. Christy and Lieut. Nelson, who were warm personal friends of Mr. Y., and stood by him in the midst of the difficulty. Several waiters were knocked down whilst attempting to follow Mr. Yerger to his room. Altogether we have had an exciting time—truly disgraceful and outrageous upon the feelings of the visitors. Nothing new or important in the fashionable world—the same routine of bathing, riding and hopping, occasionally enlivened by an Irish episode.

Yours truly, BOSTON.

That "Enthusiasm" in Indiana. The prairies of the West are overflowing with soup "enthusiasm!" The last Indianapolis State Sentinel contains a long list of whigs who have openly renounced the Scott nomination. Among the number we recognize the important acquisition of the Hon. Thomas D. Walpole. Mr. Walpole is one of the ablest, most influential whigs in Indiana, and was on the whig Presidential electoral ticket in 1848. He now publicly, over his own signature, declares his intention to vote for Pierce and King. Judge Wheatly, of Hancock county, was written to and invited to address a soup ratification meeting. In reply he stated "that since the whigs had renounced their old principles at Baltimore, he renounced the party, and the meeting must look elsewhere for a speaker." So we go. The old Jackson fires are re-kindling all over the country, and the old Jackson men are coming back by hundreds to the good old flag.

Scott's Generals. It is said to be a fact that every General officer, who served under Scott in the Mexican war, is opposed to his election to the Presidency—believing that he does not possess the civil qualifications to fit him for that high and responsible station. Wool, Twiggs, Riley, Butler, Quitman, Pillow, Lane, Patterson, Persifer Smith, Cadwallader, Marshall, Shields, all are found in the ranks of the opponents of the Whig nominee, and if the lamented Worth and Hamer were living, they would be found among the number. Does not the fact speak volumes against Gen. Scott's fitness for the highest civil office in the word? *Mobile Register.*

Mr. Kerr stayed in town on Sunday night, on his way home. On Monday Gov. Reid came into town—remained an hour or two, and left for his home in Rockingham. We did not see Mr. Kerr, but Gov. Reid looks well, and appeared to be in fine spirits. In the course of our conversation with him he spoke of that Greensborough letter, giving an account of the discussion at that place, and which the Governor's enemies labored so hard to prove that he wrote. He said he did not write it, nor did he know who the author of it was. This settles the matter, we calculate, so far as Gov. Reid is concerned.

Asheville News.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Halifax, August 16. The steamer Canada has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 7th inst.

The Canada reached Halifax at 6 o'clock this evening, and sailed for Boston at 7 o'clock. She brings 130 passengers. She passed the Asia going into Liverpool; and, on the morning of the 15th, passed the Europa.

England. The English papers notice the Fishery difficulty, and generally blame the Derby Administration.

France. The steamer had arrrved at Marseilles, without the Indian mails.

It had been decided to have no review or fete on the 16th instant.

Count D'Orsay was dead, and also Johannot, the painter.

The conference had been resumed between France and Belgium.

Portugal. A son had been born to Don Miguel, who makes over his claim to the throne of Portugal to the Infanta.

Liverpool Markets, August 7, 1852. Cotton has declined 1-16 a ⅛d., chiefly in lower and middling qualities. The sales of the week have been 57,000 bales, of which speculators took 16,000 bales, and exporters 3,000. The imports have been 59,320 bales, of which 44,500 are American. The stock of American is 535,000 bales. The quotations are, fair Orleans 6⅝d; midling 5½d; fair Mobile and Upland 6d; middling 5⅝d.

Breadstuffs. McHenry quotes Wheat advanced 1 a 1½. Flour has advanced 6d. Red Wheat 5s 10d a 6s; white 6s a 6s 2d. Canal Flour 19s a 20s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore 20s 6d; Ohio 20s a 21s. Yellow Corn 30s a 31s; white 28s a 28s 5d.

Death of Mrs. Gen. Taylor.

New Orleans, August 16. Mrs. General Taylor, relict of the late President Zachary Taylor, died at East Pascagoula at 6 o'clock on Saturday night last.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Hillsborough, N. H.

Boston, August 14. Letters have been received by the chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New Hampshire, from William H. Polk, member of Congress from Tennessee; Senator Clemens, of Alabama; Senator Weller, of California; Mr. Vaughan and Gen. Dix, of New York, saying that they will be present at the mass meeting at Hillsborough, and address the meeting. Chas. O'Connor and D. S. Dickinson, of New York, are expected to be present.

Condition of the [illegible]rkets.

New York, August 17th. [illegible]es of 1,500 bales of Cotton at 10¾ cents for mid[illegible]ling uplands, and 11 cents for Orleans. Sales of 1[illegible],000 bbls. Flour at $4 for State, $4 12½ for Gen[illegible]see and 4 25 a $4 50 for Southern. Sales of 8,5[illegible]0 b[illegible]shels Wheat at 92½ cents for white, and 66 for U[illegible] per Lake. Sales of 25,000 bushels yellow Corn at 69 a 70 cts. Sales of 300 bbls. Pork at 19 75 a $20 for mess and $17 75 for prime. Sales of 30,000 lbs. hams at 10½ cents. Sales of 400 bbls. Beef at 14 a $17 50 for mess, and 7 75 a $9 for prime. Sales of 200 bbls. Lard at 11½; and 100 kegs at 11¾. Sales of 200 hhds. Muscovado Sugar at 5¼ cts., and 150 boxes Havana at 6¼cts. Sales of 300 bags Java Coffee at 10¾ cts.; 5,000 bbls. Turpentine at $3 12½; 300 bbls. yellow Rosin at firm rates; 100 tierces Rice at 6¼ cents; 600 bbls. Whisky at 22½ cents; 500 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco at 4½ a 8½ cents.

Extract from a letter received in Savannah from a distinguished Democrat in Maryland:

"Rely upon it, that Maryland for the first time, will vote for the Democratic nominee. This is so certain here, that no Whig will bet upon the result in the State."

DIED.

In the County of Franklin, on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., Mr. Caswell Finch, in the 66th year of his age.

Mr. Finch had been for many years a most successful English Teacher, and under his tuition have been made hundreds of practical scholars, and business men. Very few men have been more successful in imparting sound instruction and fitting men for the active pursuits of life. Although he never, in his life, connected himself with any Church, nevertheless, he had a high regard for the Christian religion, and when in health was always an attendant at church. Though now committed to the cold silent tomb, his memory will be dear to many friends and acquaintances, and long will those who have received wholesome lessons from him admire his many excellent traits of character. May God bless and comfort his widow in her bereavement, and may she submit to her loss with Christian fortitude, learning not to expect happiness in this world, but looking for her treasure and peace in Heaven. Com.

We are requested to announce Drury King, Esq. the Superintendant of the Capitol, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the next House of Commons.

Raleigh, Aug., 13, 1855. 79—ts.

PIERCE & KING CLUB.

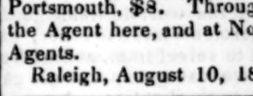
THERE will be a Meeting of the PIERCE and KING Club, in this City, at the Court-House, on Saturday evening next at eight o'clock.

The Democrats and the people generally are invited to be present. Come up—come one and all.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

August 17, 1852.

From Raleigh to Norfolk.



A line of hacks will leave Sledges on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, on the arrival of the train from Raleigh, and arrive at Weldon in time for the cars of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad; and will leave Weldon on the same days and arrive at Sledges in time for the cars for Raleigh. Fare through from Raleigh to Portsmouth, $8. Through tickets can be obtained of the Agent here, and at Norfolk, and also of the Railroad Agents. W. R. PEPPER, *Agent.*

Raleigh, August 10, 1852. 77—3m.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &.c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B. Brown Williams, M. D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. 79—

Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, at Shield's Mill, Orange County, on the 9th of August, a small dark bay horse, about four years old, with a blaze in his face, and he has a scar under one of his eyes caused by a large tooth. One or two of his feet white.

I will give ten dollars reward for said horse, delivered to me, 16 miles west of Raleigh, on the Hillsborough Road, or five dollars for information by which I can get him again.

When last heard of he was supposed to be in the neighborhood of William Robinson's, Orange.

THOMAS MARCOM, of Wake.

August 18, 1852. 80—pd.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 25th inst., for erecting on the Market Square, a one story brick building, 25 by 40 feet, for an Engine House, Guard House, and Mayor's Office

Separate proposals will be received for the brick work and wood work.

SEATON GALES,
THOS. HOGG,
S. W. WHITING, } Committee.

Raleigh, August 18, 1852. 80—2t.

Wanted,

A GOOD Leather Dresser—a young man without a family would be preferred. The place is healthy, and liberal wages will be given. Apply soon to the Editor of the Standard,

Wake, August 17, 1852. 80—3t.

D. G. LOUGEE,

Dealer in Clocks, Watches, and Fancy Goods

Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.



Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

FOR SALE,

(On liberal terms, that cannot fail to be satisfactory, the Proprietor having made arrangements for moving to Texas. *Possession given at any time from date to next Christmas.*)

The well known and Favorably Situated

LITTLE YADKIN HOTEL ESTATE,

IN STOKES COUNTY, N. C.

CONSISTING of 1000 (one thousand) acres, more or less, well watered by never-failing streams and perpetual springs—about 300 (three hundred) acres thereof being now under a high state of cultivation—150 (one hundred and fifty) being rich bottom, on the East prong of the Little Yakin River; the remainder, 700 (seven hundred) acres, being heavily timbered and classed amongst the best land in this or any other region of country for raising the most choice qualities of Chewing Tobacco, from 800 to 1000 pounds of which to the acre may be produced thereon, worth, in the Tobacco house, the moment it is cured, from $50 to $150 the thousand weight, cash in hand.

The Improvements on the Estate are as follows:

A commodious two-story Tavern, with Kitchen, Cellar, &c., a Framed Store, where a general assortment of Goods have been kept for sale for years, a Lumber-house for the storage of bulky and heavy articles, a Blacksmith Shop, with an excellent run of travelling and regular custom, Tan Yard, with 18 vats—Bark Mill—full set of Tools, and extensive patronage. A Barn, Stables, Feeding Yard for Drovers, Granary, Public Well by the Road-side, Ice-house, Smoke-house, Negro houses, and other out-houses, near the Hotel. Also, a large new Tobacco Barn and (9) nine Dwelling Houses, with other buildings on different parts of the Plantation.

The Little Yadkin Post Office forms a part of the premises. A mail Stage, running between Raleigh, the Capital of this State and Wytheville, Va., *via* the Fancy Gap, connecting with numerous lines of conveyance, to the principal cities and towns in the valley of the Mississippi, and thence to California and Oregon, passes this point tri-weekly, carrying many passengers and well filled mails, that yield a growing and constant, though at present moderate income to the Hotel and Post Office.

The Estate for about 2 miles in a North and South direction, is intersected by the Volunteer Road, and is likewise divided East and West for nearly the same distance by the noted *Hollow Road*, the most popular thoroughfare among emigrants or movers to the *Great West*, the number of Travellers passing this place daily, averaging fully 100, or 36,500 per annum.

During the autumn or most propitious season for moving across the mountains, upwards of one hundred wagons have been known to pass here in a single day, patronizing the Hotel, Store, Blacksmith Shop, Granary, Hay-loft, &c., to the amount of $280.

In view of the rapid increase the *U. S. Census Returns* shew to be taking place in this mountainous and consequently healthy District, and in consideration of the fact, that the Farmers in this neighborhood have, within the last two years ascertained and become satisfied by actual experience, that their iron-impregnated lands are in every way adapted to the growing of the superior qualities of Tobacco, and as they will in future naturally direct their principal attention and force to the culture of that *Ready-Money-Bringing Article*, Real Estate must 'ere long greatly rise in value, and this must necessarily soon become a monied section of country to an extent, justifying the undersigned as he believes in stating, that by judicious management, a *Barter* and ultimately *Cash*-yielding business of $5,000 to $10,000 a year, may be transacted at the Store.

And furthermore, judging from the amount of his past sales of *Leather*, he considers there is at present an opening here warranting an increase in the capacity of the *Tan Yard*, to admit of the tanning and dressing of Leather, equal in value to $6,000 if not $10,000 per annum.

Attached to the Hotel is a large Garden, well stocked with vegetables, and in connection with the same, may be enumerated a thriving Orchard, comprising more than eleven hundred selected fruit trees; a full crop of Wheat, Rye and Oats already secured, barn and stable lofts crowded with the best kind of thoroughly cured hay, 20 or more stacks remaining on the meadows; also a promising Corn crop (including what will be due for rent) expected to reach three hundred barrels, all of which, with a goodly supply of Irish and Sweet potatoes, &c., will if desired be disposed of at the lowest market rates to whoever may become the purchaser of the Estate.

The undersigned, moreover, would seed a crop of small grain for the coming year, provided it should be the wish of the party purchasing the property

The North-Eastern part of the Estate extends to within a short distance of the Southern base of the Sauraton Mountains, affording one of the best *Mountain Ranges* for *Cattle*, and the finest *Pasturage* for *Sheep*, where, in consequence of the proverbial mildness of climate, thousands of those valuable animals might be advantageously pastured throughout the entire year, without the expense of dry feeding or artificial shelter.

For the infomation of persons at a distance unacquainted with the characteristic healthfulness of this immediate vicinity it may be stated that the property in question is situated as before named on the Hollow Road, 19 miles North west of the Moravian Town of Salem, Forsyth county—22 miles South-east of Mount Airy, Surry county, at the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge—35 miles South of the Court House in Patrick county, Va.—5 miles East of the far-famed Pilot Mountain Mount Ararat—and 3 miles South of the chain of the Sauraton Mountains, which, with Mount Ararat or alias the Pilot, are in full view from the Hotel.

And beyond all doubt, by properly advertising in the Newspapers and otherwise, any desirable number of boarders from the Lower Country might be had throughout the Summer Season, it being an undeniable fact, that in respect to salubrity of climate, purity and wholesomeness of water, grandeur and beauty of scenery, variety and abundance of Mineral Springs and Minerals, including Marble or Primitive Limestone, (there being two Lime Quarries within two miles of the Hotel) deposites of Iron ore, with many species of rare and valuable minerals, besides numberless other incentives calculated to refresh and strengthen the body, while they divert and interest the mind of man, thereby promoting health and long le, this situation cannot be excelled.

It may be further added, that as regards a favorable locality for raising choice qualities of Tobacco and for Farming in general, also as a lucrative stand for Merchandizing, for carrying on extensively the Tanning and Blacksmithing, Wagon-building and other branches of business, and more especially as a desirable point for a Hotel, to accommodate a continually increasing travelling public, and as a *Summer Retreat* for Invalids and all persons, who, during hot weather, like to partake of cool fountains gushing from mountain sides, and enjoy invigorating breezes with an endless train of other health-securing agents bountifully distributed by the hand of nature throughout this elevated District, the undersigned feels justified in believing this place to be unsurpassed, if equalled by any other location South of Mason and Dixon's Line, from the Alleghany Mountains to the Atlantic Ocean.

For further information, apply on the premises, or by letter to the Proprietor.

THOMAS B. HAMLETT, P. M.

Little Yadkin, Stokes County, N. C.

July 28th, 1852. 75—6w.e.o.w.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers was dissolved the 1st day of August, 1852, by mutual consent.

GEORGE FISHER,
JEFF. FISHER.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock, interest, accounts, &c. of Jeff. Fisher in the late firm of G. & J. Fisher, is now prepared to settle with those who may be indebted to said firm.

The subscriber takes this occasion to say that he will continue his business in all its branches, at his present stand on Fayetteville Street, opposite Williams, Haywood, & Co. He will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of articles in his line. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore enjoyed by the establishment, and returns to his patrons and friends his sincere thanks for the encouragement he has received in his business. GEORGE FISHER.

Raleigh, Aug. 15, 1852. 79—8t.

FOR GEORGIA!

THE Subscriber offers his place of residence for sale known in the neighborhood as Penny Hill, containing One Thousand Acres, also, Four or Five Hundred Acres adjoining, known as the Smith place. The improvements are good and conveniently arranged. The land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat, peas, and potatoes. It lies on both sides of road leading from Raleigh to Halifax, eighteen miles distant from the former and sixty from the latter place, ten miles from Wake Forest College. I will make the payments to suit purchasers, or I will exchange for lands in the south-western portion of the Union, or young Negroes will be taken in part payment. Any person who may wish to view the premises can call on me, or in case of my absence on Mr. Jno. Q. A. Barham who resides on the Smith place.

BRIAN GREEN.

Penny Hill,
August 16, 1852. } 933—8t.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by L d Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848--'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols. 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LLD., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as anywhere else in the United States. The water is of the best---either Well or Spring water are convenient. Tthis place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,
OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Portis' Gold Mines for Sale.

ON Saturday, the 11th of day of September next, on the premises, I shall re-sell the tract of land lying in Franklin county, known as the PORTIS GOLD MINES. The said property is too generally known to require particular description here. It will be sold for division, under a decree in Equity, on a credit of one and two years with interest from the first day of January next, at which time possession will be given.

The tract contains

About 2200 Acres,

a large portion of which is of superior quality for farming purposes. The mining lands are rich, and can be worked at a very little expense. The dwelling house and out houses are good and convenient. I will take pleasure in showing the property, or will give any information by letter which may be required. Bonds with security will be required of the purchaser.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, July 20, 1852. 903—4tw.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory.

RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup. Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, in Cumberland County, on the 30th July, two negro men, Washington and Evans. I have no doubt they are lurking about Little River, near Joseph Fowler's, in Wake county, where they both have wives, or about my plantation in the same neighborhood.

I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for the delivery of the said negroes at my Shanties near Merchison & Johnson's Turpentine Distillery on the Plank Road, 20 miles west of Fayetteville, or half of the above reward for either one of them.

JOS. D. POWELL.

Cumberland, Aug. 9, 1853. 293—wtf.

Notice---Direct Importations.

WE have just finished taking our inventory for the summer season, and find as follows:—

A number of notes and accounts due us which should be settled up to 1st July; and to which we *particularly* call the attention of those interested.

Also, a well assorted stock of

China Ware and Earthenware,

to which we will be receiving large additions during the month of August; and to which we especially invite the attention of Merchants, Those passing through Wilmington on their way North would do well to purchase their stocks of Crockery from us, as we are *determined* to offer inducements over Northern importers.

McRAE & HARRISS.

Wilmington, July 24, 1852. 71—

State of North Carolina.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE, August 9, 1852.

SEALED Proposals for furnishing the wood necessary for the ensuing Legislature, and the public Officers for the ensuing winter, will be received at this Office until the 11th September next.

The wood to be sound Oak or Hickory, to be furnished by the Cord, and cut to suit the fire-places.

WM. HILL, *Secretary.*
78—5t.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c., in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee.

T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—11st.

450 PIECES of new and splendid Music received this day at the Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, May 24th, 1852. 57—

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles Southwest of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required.

D. JONES,
Marion C. H., S. C.

June 20, 1852. 926—

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA.

The fifteenth annual course of Lectures in this institution will commence on Monday, the 11th of October and continue until the ensuing March.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor, of Matteria Medica and Therapentius.

S. MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

CHAS. BELL GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at inconsi derab expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse.

The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with Medical and Surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many Surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the Wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

EXPENSES—Matriculation fee, $5, Professors' fees (aggregate) $105; Demonstrator's fee $10; Graduation fee $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants attendance is usually $3 to 3 50 per week.

The Catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the Institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific enquiries will be answered by letter.

S. MAUPIN, M. D.
Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, July 13, 1852. 73—$5w.

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.*, of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N. C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his mouth, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd. Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will apprehend said negro in this County and deliver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co., N. C., July 5th, 1852. 928—w6w.

STATE of North Carolina, WAKE Co.

In Equity. Spring Term, 1852. O. B. for Settlement. Benjamin N. Howell, Adm'r., &c., *vs.* Sylvia Howell, Jesse Howell, and others.

It appearing to the Court that Wesley G. Holleman, George J. Holleman, and the other Heirs at Law of Mary C. and Zachariah Holleman, (if any,) are non residents: It is therefore ordered that advertisement be made for six weeks in the North Carolina Standard, for said non-residents to appear at the next regular Term of this Court, to be holden in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered *pro confesso* as to them.

Witness, P. BUSBEE, *Clerk and Master*

May 3d, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 918—w6w.

Just Received,

1 DOZ. jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
6 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh. June 8th, 1852. 62—

NOVELTY WORKS,
WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, ll Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be mpleted during the Summer and Fall. The improved ondition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders fater the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3⅜ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoy Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get **Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,** and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. SUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.
" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A. DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees;

Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw.

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by MISS E. GILMER, in English, and MISS C. MCQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	10,00
Solid branches,	8,00
Primary branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address

E. W. WEST, *Prin.*

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

$25 REWARD. Ranaway from the Subscriber, in the early part of May last, a Mulatto Boy, by the name of LEWIS. He is about twenty years old, has a small scar on his right cheek, has straight hair, when spoken to has a down look, is about five feet ten inches high. The only clothing recollected that he took away with him was a checked coat.

I have understood he has been seen some where on the Central Rail Road, and think it probable he passes for a free man, and has by some means procured free papers. I will give the above reward of twenty-five dollars to any person who will deliver him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

JOSHUA PERRY.

Franklin County, N. C. July 16, 1852. 929—w6w.

Debates in N. C. Convention.

PROCEEDINGS and Debates of the Convention of North Carolina, called to amend the Constitution of the State; which assembled at Raleigh, June 4th, 1835. To which are subjoined the Convention Act, and the Amendments to the Constitution; together with the votes of the People. Also, the Journals of the N. C. Convention. For Sale at the N. C. Bookstore by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, June 29th, 1852. 67—

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months.* Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region.*

We have a find *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage.

The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth. Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. } 922—1tw 3m

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warronted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, apposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

EVANS & COOKE
No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linon and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

FOR SALE.

FROM the 10th to the 15th of August, inst., there will be offered for sale in Raleigh, N. C., a match of handsome bright gray horses, 6 and 7 years old, sound and well broken, and recommended, after a six months constant travel, as possessing many superior qualities for gentleness, speed, spirit and endurance. They will be sold for $350 cash. Also, a Buggy horse, 8 years old, of the same color, and like qualities, at $125.

Also, a good travelling carriage, newly repaired with harness, at $175. Also, a plain buggy with harness, at $75.

Persons at a distance wishing to purchase may address

N. L. STITH.

Raleigh, August 5th, 1852. 76—3t.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

RANAWAY from the subscribers on the 10th day of January, 1852, a negro man named DANIEL, aged about 22 years, very black, and had two small scars on his breast. The said negro was purchased of Adam Williams, on the 25th of September, 1851, in Johnston County, N. C. We will pay the above reward to any person that will apprehend and deliver said negro to us, living in the County of Caswell, N. C., or if secured in any jail within the said State, so that we get him again, if he is not injured in taking him.

BIGELOW & PATTILLO.

July 19th, 1852. 72—5tpd.

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day,	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific gravity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1-26=One grain and 26-100.

Viz: Magnesia,	0.14
Salts of Lime,	0.84
Silicic Acid,	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1-05 One grain and 5-100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:* Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms,				$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Readable Books.

POPULAR library of the best authors, books which quicken the intelligence of youth, delight age, decorate prosperity, shelter and solace us in adversity, bring enjoyment at home, befriend us out of doors, pass the night with us, travel with us, go into the country with us.—*Cicero.*

1. Essays from the London Times, a collection of personal and historical Sketches. 2. The Yellowplush Papers, by W. M. Thackeray. 3. The Maiden and Married Life of Mary Powell, afterwards Mistress Milton. 4, 5. Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China, in 1844–'45, by M. Huc, Missionary Priest, 2 vols 6 Gaieties and Gravities, by Horace Smith, one of the Authors of the "Rejected Addresses." 7, 8. The Paris Sketch Book, by W. M. Thackeray, 2 vols 8vo. 9, 10. Little Pedlington and the Pedlingtonians, by John Poole, Author of "Paul Pry."

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1852 58—

Hats for the Season.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER have just received their supply of HATS for their Spring and Summer Trade, which they can confidently recommend as being unsurpassed both in regard to style and quality. Their Moleskin HATS are something new and entirely different from any others offered in this City. We respectfully solicit a call as we are determined to sell, viz:

12 cases super extra Moleskin,
Men's and Boy's double Kossuth,
" " Lola Montes,
" " Texas and Spanish Campeachy,
" " Napier and Alboni Straw,
" " Braided Pedal "
" " China Pearl "
" " Bl'k and White fashionable Leghorn,
Canada Straw and Palm Hats,
Ladies Riding Hats,
Misses and Infants' Fancy Straw Hats,
Gent's Leather Hat Boxes, &c., &c. 38

FALL TRADE, 1852.
Petits, Harris, and Daniell,

No. 23 Nassau St., near the Post Office, New York.

OFFER for *cash* or approved *credit*, a complete assortment of *Silks and Fancy Dry Goods*, now in Store, and arriving by every Steamer.

Consisting in part of *Dress Goods* in every variety *Taffeta, and Satin Ribbons, Fancy Bonnet, and Cape Ribbons*, an elegant assortment, *Black and Fancy Silks, White Goods* of every description, *Laces and Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Cravats, &c., &c.*

Merchants from the Country are respectfully invited to examine our Stock.

July 14th, 1852. 71—2m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance o the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

Further Developments.

THE subscriber expecting to start for the North immediately after the election, would respectfully suggest to his friends and the public generally the propriety of giving him their orders for any article of Clothing which they may want gotten up in good style, and at a much less price than the same can be prepared here.

He will also inform his patrons he is much in need of funds and will take great pleasure in receipting accounts.

ISAAC PROCTOR,
Merchant Tailor.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1852. 73—

Paints, Paints.

20,000 LBS. Blake's and other Mineral Paints o the following colors to wit: Yellow, Light, and Dark Drab, Light and Dark Brown and Black, also Patent White Zinc or Porcelain Paints, Brown Zinc Paint, Pure White Lead, American Patent Dryer, Venitian Red, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, Lamp-Black, Litharge, Red Lead, Chrome Greene, Chrome Yellow, Vermillion, Sand Paper, and a large supply of Varnishes, Oils, Paint Brushes, and graining Tools, now in store and for sale very low by

P. F. PESCUD.

March 18, 1852. 38—

"READ THIS."

150 PAIRS of Ladies Slippers, manufactured by Robinson & others. 15 Dresses Col'd Silks, Silk Tissues, and Barages; also a few pairs Worked Undersleeves. All of which will be sold at Cost, and no mistake.

EVANS & COOK.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1852. 42—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!
S. CRANE'S
Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

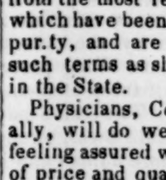
WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals
PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 4 9—

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water St, Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C.

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the public Jail in Martin County on the 13th of April 1852, a Runaway slave by the name of *Jordan.* He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, from 55 to 60 years of age, and had on when taken up a suit of white cotton clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. Bryant Bennett of this county, who sold him about two years ago to a negro trader by the name of McMurray and he to some person living in the State of South Carolina. to whom it upposed he now belongs.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. S. MOORING, *Sheriff.*

Williamston, May 12th, 1852. 920—6m.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult, my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that Iun get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathile," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

A REWARD of $20 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me in Raleigh, of Warren, a negro man hired from Mr. John Horner, of Orange. Said Warren ran away from me about the first of the present month, and is no doubt lurking about in the neighborhood of his home.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—tf

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of he was making his way towards Gaston. Satisfactory compensation will be made for such information as will lead to his recovery.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—4t.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES ow receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

March 30, 1852. 14—

Segars—Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand.

HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852. 47—

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, For sale by J. BROWN.